HONG KONG

SUNDAY HERALD

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BERLIN CRISIS HEIGHTENED

Americans Surround Red Headquarters

VERY SOON NOW

the "China Mail" which has acquired the exclusive rights of publication in Hong Kong of

WINSTON CHURCHILL'S MEMOIRS

will commence publication. The First Book covers the period between the two wars, the rise of Hitler, the rape of Austria, the tragedy of Munich and the enigma presented by Russia as events guided the world into the inevitable armed clash.

WATCH FOR FURTHER ANNOUNCEMENTS

Soviet Warning To Planes

Berlin, Apr. 3.

Two developments yesterday heightened the crisis between the Western Powers and the Soviet in Berlin—American troops surrounded the Russian zone rail control centre in the American sector of Berlin, while the Russians notified the American authorities that "unusually large numbers" of Soviet fighters would go on night operations.

An announcement issued by the American Military Government Public Relations Office at mid-afternoon today said:—

"The Russian authorities last night notified the American Military Government officials that unusually large numbers of Soviet fighter craft would go on night operations on Friday night. They said any American planes which may be operating on the American air corridor linking Berlin with the Western zones should be warned of this fact."

No explanation was given for issuing this information belatedly, nor was it known if the outlined warning would be applicable tonight or in future, pending completion.

H.Q. Surrounded

Adopting Russian tactics, 30 American soldiers armed with Tommyguns surrounded the three-storey Soviet control centre at midnight.

The United States Provost-Marshal announced that Russian personnel, including two generals, who tried to enter the railway building had been turned back.

Colonel Kelly, the Provost-Marshal, said there was no likelihood that American troops will be withdrawn from this vital building in the near future.

He said that the first Russian attempt to enter the building was made at 7.30 a.m. today, when a Soviet captain and two armed guards, bringing food for the Russians who had stayed inside the building all night, were turned away. The Russian officer was told to put the food on the pavement and that German policemen would take it in.

Told To Go

A second group of Russians arrived at 9 a.m. by bus led by two Lieutenant-Colonels. The two officers approached the American officer, Col. Hilton and said they wanted to go to the offices.

Col. Hilton: "It is off limits to Russians."

When one of the Russian Colonels muttered something about Allied Control Council agreements, Col. Hilton told him to go back and have his commander refer the matter to General Clay (U. S. commander in Berlin).

The Russians stared at the American officer for a minute, appraised the situation and left. Neither Americans nor Russians showed signs of excitement.

A few minutes later two Russian generals arrived in a civilian car and found three American military policemen barring the door. The Russians glared at the military police, returned to their car and drove off.

Royall's Statement

During the night Russians were permitted to leave the building but none were allowed to enter. Germans were allowed free passage.

In Washington, the Secretary for the Army, Kenneth C. Royall, said today that if Russia cuts off United States supply lines in Berlin the United States will have to "go through" the Soviet occupation zone to rescue the 10,000 Americans in the former German capital.

Royall added, however, that the Army see "no immediate danger to the Americans in Berlin."

Interviewed on a radio programme, Royall said General Lucius D. Clay, U.S. Army Commander in Europe, can order troops to open fire if the Russians attack. General Clay, he added, is under strict orders to do so only in an extreme emergency.

Full Support

Royall said General Clay's rejection of the Russian demands to enter and search American military trains entering and leaving Berlin had the full support of President Truman, the Army, the State Department and the Army Chief of Staff, General Omar N. Bradley.

The Army Secretary said the 10,000 American military and civilian personnel in Berlin were calm and being kept supplied with food. When asked what would happen if the Russians cut off all United States supply lines through and over their occupation zone west of the German city, Royall replied "We would have to go through." — United Press and Reuter.

"RUSSIAN UNIFORMS" IN SICILY

Rome, Apr. 3.

The Interior Ministry announced today that police have uncovered a large cache of arms and "Russian type" uniforms in turbulent Sicily.

The report came close on the heels of threats of retaliation for the alleged slayings of Communists on the island.

Meanwhile in Rome the Government staged a dress rehearsal through the downtown streets of the capital of tomorrow's show of military strength as election campaign tension rose noticeably everywhere.

The Ministry announcement said the police found the munitions cache in the Catania area.

A report from Reggio Calabria said the Left Wing Socialist Mayor of the town was shot in a political brawl. Other reports said at least a dozen political meetings in the peninsula turned into violent disputes last night.

The Labour Federation in Sicily today staged an island-wide ten-minute work stoppage to protest the murders of labour leaders.—United Press.

MISSION TO BAO DAI: NEW TWIST

Saigon, Apr. 3.

Representatives of M. Emile Bollaert, French High Commissioner in Indo-China, and of the French Socialist Party in Indo-China left here today by air for Hong Kong to renew conversations on the future of Indo-China with the staff of ex-Emperor of Bao Dai of Annam.

M. Louis Caput represented M. Bollaert and M. Nhatrong, the French Socialist Party.

Members of M. Caput's staff said that the mission had been charged by M. Bollaert to tell Bao Dai that the French wished to renew talks with him on a possible agreement with Dr. Ho Chi-minh, leader of Viet Minh, the left wing Nationalist movement, which has been fighting the French for more than a year.

In the past, M. Caput had stated that France should negotiate with Ho Chi-minh and on this account had been severely criticised by M. Bollaert, who had stated that the French Government would not negotiate with the Viet-Minh leader.

M. Nhatrong, a personal friend of Dr. Ho Chi Minh, was present at the signing of the Franco-Vietnam agreement at Hanoi in March, 1945.

It was authoritatively stated here that M. Bollaert's political adviser also flew to Hong Kong today.—Reuter.

T. V. SOONG IN HONG KONG

Dr. T. V. Soong, Governor of Kwangtung, accompanied by Madame Soong and a group of secretaries, arrived in Hong Kong by Chinese gunboat on Friday afternoon. Dr. Soong intends to spend a few days in the Colony as a vacation.

Onus Lies On The Landlord

Landlords or owners of premises are liable to fines and the payment of all costs incurred in legal proceedings against them for improper maintenance of toilet flush systems, a Government spokesman told the "Sunday Herald" yesterday.

The spokesman declared that the responsibility for seeing that flush systems operate satisfactorily lies on landlords or owners, not on tenants.

The "Sunday Hearld" learned yesterday that many premises are using tap water to flush toilets. Landlords have refused to install motors to operate the existing flush systems, forcing tenants to use tap water instead.

The spokesman added yesterday that tenants should report any improper maintenance of flush systems to the nearest Health Office. If it is found that the fault lies with the landlord or owner, notice will be served requiring him to remedy the position within a certain period.

DR. HOO TO VISIT H.K.

Shanghai, Apr. 3.

Dr. Victor Hoo, U.N. assistant secretary-general and chief of the Korean Mission, left for Canton today on what he said was a "purely social visit."

It is understood he will confer with Dr. T. V. Soong, Governor of Kwangtung, while in Canton.

Dr. Hoo will visit Hong Kong before returning to Seoul.—United Press.

Chiang Gets New Backing

Nanking, Apr. 3.

The formal movement to elect Chiang Kai-shek President of the Chinese Republic gained momentum today as Government officials, university presidents and many non-partisans canvassed National Assembly delegates for signatures supporting the Generalissimo's nomination.

The Central Daily News reported that 100 members of the Yunnan and Kansu National Assembly delegation, including Chow Chung-yueh, former Minister of Interior, jointly signed their names in support of the Generalissimo for the Presidency.

Telegrams from all over the country continued to flood the capital urging Chiang's nomination and election.

All signatures are being entered in a bound volume.

An emergency session of the Kuomintang Central Executive Committee, originally scheduled for Mar. 28, will be held at 10 a.m. tomorrow, according to a headquarters announcement today.

It is not yet known whether the Party will formally nominate the Presidential and Vice-Presidential candidates or leave the matter up to Assembly delegates.—United Press.

Ruse Which Failed

One of the many ruses adopted by bullion traffickers to get gold into the Colony was to conceal the metal in hollowed soles. In the photo above is a pair of shoes inside of which Revenue Officers found 40 ounces of gold.

Reynolds Delivers Public Apology

Nanking, Apr. 3.

Milton Reynolds, millionaire pen manufacturer, faced an angry committee of Chinese scientists here today and publicly admitted he was guilty of "negligence, discourtesy and lack of consideration" in his conduct toward his Chinese co-sponsors of the abortive Amne Machin Mountain expedition.

With members of the press present, a 12-member Academia Sinica committee demanded and obtained from Reynolds a public promise that his plane "Explorer" would not leave China until all Chinese members of the expedition have been returned to Nanking and expedition affairs wound up.

The committee further demanded that Reynolds issue a statement which should first receive the committee's approval stating the Chinese had done everything possible to make the expedition a success.

The committee agreed to remove the armed guard from the "Explorer" at Lunghwa airfield, Shanghai, after Reynolds consented to these demands.

Reynolds countered with an offer to go ahead with the expedition to measure the height of Amme Machin Range (West China) as soon as the "Explorer" has been pronounced fit to fly.

The committee chairman, Dr. Sah Peng-tung, said the committee could not answer until all the members of the expedition were consulted but indicated it was most unlikely there would be agreement to go on with the expedition.—United Press.

QUINS BORN IN GREECE

Athens, Apr. 3.

A press dispatch from the village of Komotini reported today that Mrs. Elien Heropoulos gave birth to quintuplets—three girls and two boys—who are "doing well."

There were no other details.—Associated Press.

KAI TAK SETS A RECORD

The volume of passengers and freight passing through Kai Tak air port last month, and the number of aircraft arriving and departing on international airlines, was the highest recorded since the airport was opened for civil aviation in 1927.

Aircraft arriving totalled 514, and 506 departed, making a grand total of 1019 aircraft.

Passengers arriving totalled 7627 and 7479 departed—a total total of 15,106.

Twenty-four and a quarter tons of mail and 226.0 tons of freight were carried by the aircraft.

KOWLOON CITY ISSUE

Canton, Apr. 3.

The Kowloon walled city issue was brought up again at Friday's meeting of the Kwangtung Provincial Council.

Mr. Chu Tui-tong, Chairman of the Kowloon Walled City Residents' Association, who was imprisoned and later released by the Hong Kong Government, had sent to the Council a petition for retransmission to Nanking.

The petition requested the Chinese Foreign Office to take up the question of his claim for damages from the Hong Kong Government for his imprisonment which, Chu said, was an infringement of his personal liberty.

The Chairman of the Provincial Council told the meeting that the Chinese Foreign Office had repeatedly discussed the walled city issue with the British Embassy in Nanking and that a satisfactory solution was expected soon.—Reuter.

Chinese Chamber Dissatisfaction

For the first time in its history the election of chairman and committee of the Hong Kong Chinese General Chamber of Commerce will be contested by candidates of at least two contending parties at the election in the latter part of this month.

The Chinese Chamber, which is the foremost Chinese commercial institution in Hong Kong, was formed shortly before the outbreak of the first World War by a group of influential merchants headed by the late Mr. Lau Chu-pak, a member of the Legislative Council and the Chamber's first Chairman.

Subsequent elections went off more or less on pre-arranged schedule, those nominated as most prominent and most deserving being elected with practically no opposition.

This state of affairs prevailed right up to 1941 and was revived upon the liberation of the Colony, until the latter part of last year, when there was a noticeable rumbling of discontent among certain members with what they considered to be the ultra-conservative policy of the Chamber.

Some contended that this dissatisfaction was created by a certain section of the commercial community with a view to gaining control of the Chamber's administration and activities, with backing from a strong financial group of merchants and industrialists.

Progressives

This discontent developed into a manoeuvre for power in the forthcoming election and towards the end of last year, one of these parties styling itself the progressive party, managed to get some 3,000 new members enrolled in the Chamber's roster.

There was a bitter fight early in the year to prevent the enrolment of the new members, but the progressive party won the fight.

The Chamber, which had no more than 2,000 members before the war, thus suddenly of new members and its roster swollen to over 5,000.

Less than three months after the admission of the 3,000 new members, the Chamber found itself swamped with another 3,000 applicants for membership. It was revealed who or what party sponsored these additional new members, but the Chamber's Executive Committee, finding itself in this embarrassing position, decided that due to the abnormally large number of applications which, they pleaded needed time for consideration, resolved to defer consideration of the applications and pass them on to the incoming committee, after the election, for a decision with regard to the new applicants for membership.

A Furore

Observers say that the admission of the additional 3,000 new members just before the election, would place a certain party with a decided preponderance of voters at the forthcoming election, and that with the roster of 6,000 as it stands at present, each of the contending parties would have more or less a 50-50 chance of of success.

Announcement of the Committee's decision to defer consideration of new applications for membership until after the election created a great furore in the Chamber, with charges and counter-charges of prejudice and ulterior motives.

Those pressing for admission of the new members before the election threaten to take other measures to force the Committee's hand, if their request is refused.

The mediation of influential members to iron out the differences has so far failed, and among those who have reportedly been approached to get the contending parties to calm down is Hong Kong's grand old man, Sir Shouson Chow, whose prestige, it was hoped, would carry weight with all parties. This has so far lacked confirmation.

Meantime, with election less than a month ahead, officials of the Chamber are undecided what to do, if the two contending parties are not reconciled.

Teachers' Salaries Decision Delay

Five hundred and forty teachers employed in grant schools (which receive subsidies from Government funds) are still waiting for information regarding their salaries, the "Sunday Herald" learned yesterday.

A Government spokesman disclosed yesterday that the salaries of these teacher and of certain grades of Government teachers have not yet been finally approved. When final decision is reached, they will be notified through the usual channels, the "Sunday Herald" was told.

The spokesman could not say whether teachers of grant schools will also reap the benefits of the Salaries Commission's recommendations.

Neither was there any information available officially whether any revisions in the salaries of these teachers will be retrospective from the beginning of 1947 as in the case of Government school teachers.

TROOPS MUTINY IN SINGAPORE

Singapore, Apr. 3.

Armed British soldiers stood guard today over Woodlands Camp where 1,000 Ceylonese soldiers mutinied late last night.

A British Major, three British other ranks and one British civilian police inspector were taken to hospital as a result of fighting which was finally broken up after a riot call brought 120 armed British soldiers and 100 civil police to the scene.

A British Army spokesman said: "It was definitely mutiny."

He said investigations are underway to determine the ringleaders. Preliminary information indicated, he said, that 100 Ceylonese soldiers were "active mutineers" while the remaining 900 "milled around" keeping off firemen and police.

The commanding officer, Major McManus, was badly beaten when he attempted to halt the riot. Two Army fire brigades arrived but the Ceylonese mutineers, by then grown to a crowd of 1,000, threw a cordon around the camp and prevented them from extinguishing the fire.

A police inspector answering the riot call was dragged from a jeep and beaten. The jeep was set afire. A naval officer who rushed to the scene was dragged from a jeep which was overturned.

The mutineers finally dispersed when Army and police armed riot squads arrived and placed a cordon around the camp.—Associated Press.

Nanking Taken In By Press Hoaxes

Nanking, Apr. 3.

The Chinese press ran riot on April 1, sending gullible citizens on one wild goosechase after another with a series of April Fool hoaxes.

Over 100 persons scurried over to OMEA Hostel in response to an announcement in one paper that Milton Reynolds (millionaire Chicago pen manufacturer) would give out free ballpoint pens to pressmen and National Assembly delegates.

A minor riot was precipitated at the Central Hostel as a result of another hoax report. This stated that Mei Lan-fang, China's leading actor, had arrived there on a three-day engagement for National Assembly delegates.

One drama lover, upon reading the report, stood up in the Assembly hall during a session and sang one of Mei Lan-fang's favourite pieces.

Thousands thronged the Assembly hall last night in response to still another April Fool report stating that the hall would be thrown open for inspection to the general public. The bewildered Assembly hall manager appeased the curious throng by promising to let them inspect the hall when the present session is over.

Other thousands rushed to the otherwise isolated Cockcrow Temple to await the reported arrival of a hermit bearing "mysterious gifts."

The Salvation Daily caused a temporary panic in the local rice market by reporting that 100 billion tons of rice were on the way from America to China.—United Press.

WANT A HOUSE? TRY THIS ONE

There is one means of overcoming the Colony's housing shortage and of owning a fairly comfortable home of your own without payment of key money.

Of course there are some catches to it but there are also some advantages.

If you do not mind a nautical life, tire quickly of neighbours, and have about $12,000 to spare you can buy a new, specially-designed luxury junk if you feel inclined.

A least one European resident—a Frenchman—is contemplating buying one.

In Loong Seng-lee's shipyard at Shaukiwan such a junk is nearing completion.

It is 37 feet long, has an 11-foot beam, a bedroom for two, a large saloon, bathroom and lavatory combined, and a galley. It will be lighted by electricity.

Swatow Type

The bedroom, decorated in three woods, measures eight feet by seven. The saloon, equipped with plush seats, is nine feet by eight, and the toilet and galley, though tiny, are practicable.

The junk is built on Swatow lines, has no mast—though one could be rigged—and is power-driven.

The price includes furnishings, but the motor and installation of a refrigerator are extra.

Three luxury junks similar to this were constructed before the war for wealthy Americans and shipped to the United States. The price then was about $4,000.

The builder intends to live in this one himself.

The Weather

A deep and extensive depression over E Manchuria is moving rapidly E and pressure is increasing rapidly over Mongolia and W Manchuria. A trough from the depression extends across Japan to Iwojima. Relatively high pressure covers China and the neighbouring seas but an area of disturbance is located off the SE coast of Annam.

Today's forecast:— Light variable or SE winds, fair and warm but hazy.

Yesterday's Weather:—

Maximum: 73.7 deg. Fah.

Minimum: 69.6 deg. Fah.

Sunshine: 1.7 hours.

Rainfall: Nil. Total since Jan. 1— 56.1 mm. or 2.21 ins. as against the average of 165.6 mm. or 6.52 ins.

Readings at

	10 a.m.	4 p.m.
Pressure	1015.6 mb.	1017.8 mb.
Temperature	73.9	73.8
Equals	23.3	23.2
Rel. Humidity	88 %	80 %
Dew Point	69	69
Wind Direction	E	E
Wind Force	1	1

Tide Table

On Other Pages

THE TOURIST TRADE

Weddings

Ribeiro—Da Luz

Wearing a veil that was first worn by her great-grandmother, Miss Marie Francisca da Luz, daughter of Mr. and Mrs Artur F. da Luz, was yesterday married to Mr. Hugo Jesus Ribeiro at the Rosary Church. The Rev. Father Angelis officiated at the ceremony.

The bride, who entered the church on the arm of her father, wore a white taffeta gown cut on princess lines and embroidered with sequins. Her veil has been used by all the brides in the family since it was first worn by her great-grandmother. She carried a bouquet of white roses.

The bride's mother acted as Matron of Honour and wore a dress of black romance crepe.

The Misses Lydia Sequeira and Debia Baptista were bridesmaids and wore aquamarine embroidered taffeta. They carried posies of white carnations.

Mr. Luiz Eduardo da Luz and Mr. Luiz Gonsaga Rosario were groomsmen.

A reception for many friends and relatives was held at 6, Minden Avenue. The honeymoon is being spent in Macao. The bride chose for her going-away dress a charming ensemble of blue romance crepe with white accessories.

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Silva—Zimmern

Miss Therese (Terry) Zimmern became the bride of Mr. Vincent Edward Silva at the Catholic Cathedral yesterday.

The bride, who was given away by her uncle, Mr. Willie Zimmern, wore an old English lace gown trimmed with ribbons and an original tulle head dress. She carried a bouquet of carnations and tuberoses.

The bride was attended by Angeline Silva, sister of the groom, and Mildred Pomeroy, bridesmaids, and Henrietta Ozorio, flower girl.

The bride's best man was Mr. Raymond Castro, while the groom was attended by Mr. N. Silva, his uncle, as best man.

A reception was held later at the Cathedral Hall.

GOT HER WATCH BACK

A victim of a "snatch and run" thief, Petra Thijzan Mason, had her $400 gold wrist watch returned to her yesterday at Central Magistracy by the Court, when a 20-year-old unemployed, Leung Shing, appeared before Mr. F.X. d'Almada.

Defendant, who was not represented legally, was remanded to Monday. He was charged with stealing on April 2 at Queen's Road, Central, a gold wrist watch from complainant.

Feeble Efforts At Revival

The Colony's tourist trade, from which it derived hundreds of thousands of dollars annually before the war, is making a feeble effort at revival in face of shortages of shipping, accommodation, and political and economic factors. Apart from an unknown number travelling by air, a few tourists are arriving by sea.

Of these, the majority are Americans who are not faced with the stringent currency regulations that are in force in Europe and elsewhere, and who have a reasonable chance of securing passages on American ships catering particularly to tours to the Orient or round the world.

America's tourist fleet based on the Pacific coast is, at the moment, very small compared with the prewar tonnage. Only one company—the American President Line—is maintaining a tourist schedule with Hong Kong as a port of call.

Tourist fleets of other nations are practically non-existent. Canadian Pacific, which brought many tourists to Hong Kong, suffered heavy losses during the war. The only large survivor of the company's Pacific fleet, the "Empress of Scotland" (formerly the "Empress of Japan") is still a troopship.

The same applies to a large extent to other Empire shipping lines which had a share in the Colony's prewar tourist trade.

Luxury Liners

APL's "President Cleveland", a new luxury liner, has already made her first call at Hong Kong with tourists, and a sister ship, the "President Wilson," is due here next month.

These ships cater to the relatively few American tourists to the Orient, while the "President Polk" and the "President Monroe" have Hong Kong as a port of call on their round-the-world tours.

Tourists on such ships usually stay little more than 24 hours, during which they can tour the Colony or shop for curios.

Not Attracted

With ample food and consumer goods available in the United States, the American tourist is not attracted to the Colony as are visitors from most other countries.

Before the war many tourists while in the Colony visited Canton and Macao, but transport and passport problems now make this nearly impossible during their short stay.

The few people travelling for pleasure with no set itinerary are discouraged from visiting the Colony by the difficulty of securing accommodation and on-bookings, as well as the limited divertisements they can enjoy during their stay.

Expert On Quail In Court

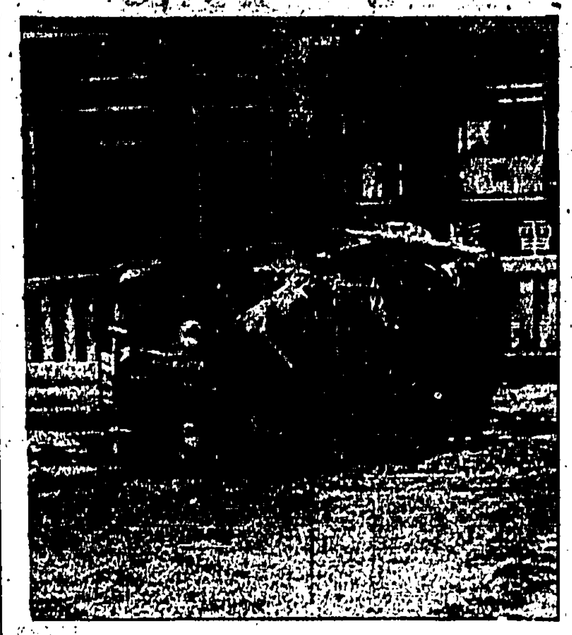
The featherless four-day-old carcase of a full-grown quail was the subject of intensive and expert examination by Mr. F. X. d'Almada, Mr. Leung Chui, a quail expert, Mr. A. S. C. Comber, defence counsel, and Insp. A. W. Fowler of the Hong Kong Health Department, at Central Magistracy yesterday.

The bird was an exhibit for a charge of "injecting fluid into food" against Ko Kwan, of 7 Graham Street, second floor.

The 22-year-old foki, represented by Mr. Comber and on bail of $500, was charged last Thursday with injecting water into the carcases of two quails on March 31 in the poultry killing room of the Central Market by means of a rubber tube and a brass injector.

Mr. Comber, pleading not guilty on behalf of his client, brought Mr. Leung, an authority on quails, to Court yesterday to study the bird before deterioration makes it "unit." The quail was brought to Court wrapped in a newspaper sheet, with its legs tied.

The hearing of the case was fixed for April 26 at 12 p.m. at Central Magistracy before Mr. d'Almada.



Chinese Motorist's Escape

Mr. and Mrs. Au Nan-so and their two children had a narrow escape yesterday afternoon when their Austin car overturned and caught fire at the junction of Park Road and Bonham Road.

The flames were immediately extinguished by fire apparatus, rushed from the Dollar Motor Taxi Garage, some 200 yards from the scene.

Except for Mr. Au, who was driving the car, and who suffered slight burns, Mrs. Au, their two children and a friend escaped unscathed.

The Fire Brigade sent out two appliances under Mr. Brown. The Emergency Unit, under SI Salper went out from Central, while Inspector Delahunpy of No. 8 Station arrived at the scene when information was received.

Mr. Au reported to the police that he was proceeding from Repulse Bay towards town after an evening drive when suddenly he thought a tyre "blew out" and the car swerved to the right. To avoid an accident he turned the wheel to the left. He made a complete turn which ended with his car on the pavement, which forced his vehicle to land on its right side.

Fire started inside the engine, but before it could spread extinguishers from a garage nearby were rushed to the scene and put out the flames.

DEMARCATION OF BORDER

Canton, Apr. 3.

The Chinese Government is to spend CN$1,000,000,000 on the demarcation of the Sino-British boundary at Shataukok in the New Territories, according to a Chinese press report.

The report added that the work of demarcation would begin about the middle of April.—Reuter.

Changed Identity With Prisoner

Chan Kam-tong (18) "pulled a fast one" on the Police in February of last year when he was sentenced, as a juvenile, to two years in the Reformatory. Instead of going to the Reformatory, Chan switched identity with another prisoner, Leung Mun-tong, who was ordered to be expelled to Canton on Feb. 20. Five days later, Chan was sent to Canton and Leung to the Reformatory.

The change-over was discovered and Leung was duly dealt with.

This was revealed by Sub-Inspector J. S. Howarth when Chan appeared before Mr. W. A. Blair-Kerr at Kowloon yesterday charged with shop-breaking on March 31.

At 7.45 p.m. that day, said SI Howarth, Lai Luen, 45-year-old female of 144 Nan Chang Street, ground floor, saw the accused taking three watches from the showcase of the shop.

Cries Heard

She raised the alarm and chased after defendant, who was running down Nan Chang Street towards Shek Kip Mei Street. Her cries were heard by PC 1851, on duty at Wong Chuk Street near Cheung Sha Wan Road, who joined in the chase.

Defendant was arrested by the constable at Fuk Wah Street and, when searched by Detective 052 at the Station, a screw driver was found on him.

He told the detective that the three watches were thrown away at Fuk Wah Street near Shek Kip Mei Street but a thorough search of the area failed to discover them.

Accused was sentenced to 18 months' hard labour and recommended to be banished.

Shanghai Singer To Appear

The Music Group of the Sino-British Club since its inception last August has introduced several new concert artistes to the Hong Kong public. At the next concert organised by the Group, to be held on Friday, at St Stephen's Girls' College, commencing at 8.30 p.m., a talented singer who arrived recently from Shanghai will be heard at her first appearance on a local stage.

She is Miss Margaret Lee, dramatic soprano, who has sung as soloist with the Shanghai Municipal Orchestra and taken the leading role in operatic productions. She studied at the National Conservatory of Music in Shanghai under Professor Vladimir Shushlin, teacher of the Y.K. Sze and other concert singers. On Friday Miss Lee will sing five songs, including arias from Mozart's "Marriage of Figaro" and Puccini's "Tosca." She will be accompanied at the piano by Professor Gordon King.

Miss Caroline Braga, one of Hong Kong's most popular concert and radio artistes, will be giving one of her last public performances in Hong Kong at the same concert. She plans to leave the Colony some time in the summer. On Friday she will play piano selections from the works of Bach, Schumann, Chopin, MacDowell, Palmgren and Lavale.

Mr. Jamson Huang, the lyric tenor who, in conjunction with Miss Joyce Wong at the piano, delighted audiences at their two recent recitals, will sing European and Chinese songs. Miss Wong will again accompany him.

To complete what promises to be a very pleasant musical evening Dr. C. K. Wong will render flute solos by Mozart, Covelli and Leslain. Dr. Solomon Bard will be his accompanist.

Money Market

Outstanding feature of yesterday's money market was a 7-point spurt in gold, which in a non-stop climb touched $331.50 a tael after opening at $323.50. At the close it was $331.

This was, however, not reflected in the price of the U.S. dollar which stood at $4.73 for notes. Drafts were quoted at $5.85 and TT at $0.95.

Piastres had a marketless day, and rate was quoted nominal at $11.65 a 100.

There were also no transaction in Chinese National Currency which was quoted nominal at 12 cents for futures and 14 cents for spot (for CN$10,000).

Tonis were unchanged from the previous day at $26.20 a 100. NEI Guilders dropped 30 cents to $33.20 a 100.

Sterling was easier at $13.10, while Australian pounds were unchanged at $12.[illegible]

"DEFENDANT'S BREATH SMELLED OF ALCOHOL"

Witnesses' Story In Traffic Case

Evidence that defendant's breath smelt of alcohol was given by two witnesses in the resumed hearing of the case against Mr. N. F. Tucker, of the Education Department, before Mr. Thomas Tam at Central Magistracy yesterday morning. One witness, driver of a cab involved in a collision at 1 a.m., said that he had left his lights on; the other witness, a police constable, said the lights of both vehicles were out when he came on the scene.

Mr. Tucker, who is represented by Mr. Strellett, of Brutton & Co., has pleaded not guilty to a charge of driving without due care and attention while under the influence of drink. The prosecution is being conducted by Mr. G. D. Binstead, Divisional Superintendent, Traffic.

Lo Fai, of 96, Second Street, second floor, driver of a cab involved in an accident on Feb. 19 at 1 a.m. in Bonham Road said he finished his schedule and returned to the garage to pay off his accounts. As a precaution he switched on the rear lights before leaving his cab outside the garage.

Three minutes after he had entered the garage, Lo heard a "bump" and on rushing out found that a Government Austin Utility vehicle had collided with the back of his cab. Another vehicle was parked some 10 shops away, with its headlights on.

Lo went to examine his vehicle and saw a European (whom he identified as defendant) bending his head over the steering wheel. He smelt liquor as he approached.

At The Station

Shortly afterwards (witness said) a police constable came up and made some notes after a thorough examination. The constable talked to the defendant and later took witness' another garage foki and defendant, in defendant's car, to the station.

Defendant drove the vehicle. He had to reverse three times to turn the van before proceeding to the station. One turn would have sufficed, Lo added.

When the party arrived at the Upper Level Station, Lo continued, defendant vomited into a flower pot outside the station and "staggered" as he walked into the station.

Cross-examined by defence counsel, Lo said he did put on his light "in his opinion," defendant might not have noticed the lights "in that condition."

P.C. Lai said that he was patrolling Babington Path when he heard a "bump." He investigated and found that a taxi and a utility van had collided. The lights of both vehicles were off. The street lights and those of the garage were bright enough for him to see while taking notes. Objects on the road could be seen clearly.

Took Statement

The constable told the Court that he smelt liquor when he asked defendant for his licence. The European, he observed, had his head on the wheel.

Defendant was unsteady when he walked into the station. The constable demonstrated to the Court the manner defendant behaved—swaying from side to side. The Inspector took down a statement from defendant, who later went out and was sick into a flower pot.

Mr. Strellett asked witness whether he was sure that he did not jot down his notes by the sidelights of defendant's vehicle.

The constable replied that both vehicles had no lights on when he examined them. He said that the lights from the street lamps and from the garage were sufficient for him to see while taking down the notes.

Hearing was adjourned to Monday at 11.30 a.m.

APPOINTMENTS

His Excellency the Governor has appointed Mr. Peter Francis Joseph Eardley to act as the competent authority for the purposes of Price Control (Hotel Services) Regulations 1946, vice Mr. Ralph Stanley Watson Paterson, O.B.E., M.C., with effect from 31st March, 1948 until further notice, and as Quartering Authority.

Mr. Abbas el Arculli has been appointed Commissioner of the Hong Kong District, St. John Ambulance Brigade Overseas, with effect from Dec. 9, 1947.

His Excellency the Governor has appointed the following to be members of the Port Committee for a term of one year with effect from 17th February, 1948:

The Honourable David Tonjum Landale, Mr. Charles Collingwood Roberts, Commander Jokan Allen Kwan, D.S.C., R.N., Mr. Thomas Burlington Wilson, Mr. U. Ba-Win.

His Excellency the Governor, under section 41 of the Trade Unions and Trade Disputes Ordinance, 1948, has appointed the Commissioner of Labour to be Registrar of Trade Unions with effect from 1st April, 1948.

Unusual Wedding Ceremony

Miss Joan Mary MacFayden, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. J. MacFayden, and Mr. Landon Reginald Burch, son of Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Burch, were married at a somewhat unusual wedding in St. John's Cathedral yesterday afternoon.

The groom's father had hoped that the wedding music might have been provided by a "Hammond" electric organ which was arriving in time for the ceremony in the "General Meiggs." At the last moment, the organ was not available, so Mr. Burch, who is connected with Moutrie & Co., arranged for the music to be provided by a "Deccola" radio-gramophone.

With a speaker output of 20 watts, the Deccola proved the equal of any electric organ, the real-life tones of this instrument making it difficult to believe that it was in fact a gramophone that was playing.

The bride, who entered the church on the arm of her father wore an old-world gown of ivory satin embossed with a floral design. Her head dress of orange blossons was borrowed from her sister in Sydney and the veil was was lent to her by a close friend in Hong Kong.

Attending the bride were Miss Pauline Powell and Miss Patsein Burch. Miss Powell wore a gown of apricot net over shot taffeta and Miss Burch the same in blue. They both carried posies of orchids with head dresses to match.

Duties of beatman were discharged by Mr. Jack Dodd and Mr. Geoffrey Arnold acted as grdomsman.

A large gathering of friends and relatives were present at the reception held at the bride's home, 11 Ventris Road, Happy Valley.

Shooting Affray In Kowloon

When the four men who, allegedly, shot it out with the Police at Temple Street on the night of March 29 appeared on remand before Mr. W. H. Latimer at Kowloon yesterday, two additional charges were preferred against them by Det-Inspector J. M. Forrest.

The new counts related to an armed robbery at 39B Battery Street, second floor, on March 17, and another armed robbery at 184 Portland Street, ground floor, on Feb. 10.

In the former, Fung Chee was robbed of $1,900; a gold chain, a gold bangle, nine gold rings, two wristlet watches, a Chinese long coat, five suits of clothing, two hats, two pairs of shoes, a "Ronson" lighter, a fountain pen, and CN$12 million; and Fung Kwan-lok of a Chinese long coat, a jacket, a watch and a pair of earrings.

In the second armed robbery, Wong On-yu lost two suits of clothing, a woollen vest and $1,550; Lo Yuk-chan, three gold bracelets, a gold necklace, a gold ring, two woollen vests and a suit of clothing; Leung Kat-hing, a fountain pen; Pun Kam, $25 and CN$1,000,500; Siu Kee, $25; and Ng Kam, $65.

Tai Kam-pui (19), Ho Fook-chi (20), Chiu Chu (24) and Leung Fai (31), who were originally charged with conspiracy to commit an armed robbery at 330 Temple Street and possession of a revolver, four rounds of ammunition, and a dagger on March 29, were, on the application of Det-Insp. Forrest, remanded for another three days in custody.

"THE MESSIAH"

There will be a repeat performance of Handel's oratorio by the Hong Kong Singers on Tuesday at 9 p.m. in the European Y.M.C.A., Kowloon.

Personalia

Peninsula Hotel arrivals Friday included A. V. Venis, D. Stansby, Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Walker, Miss R. M. Young, Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Gentry, Mr. and Mrs. R. Jorgensen, Y. Griffon, C. W. Grange, Miss R. McHugh, Mr. and Mrs. C. V. Ducuroir, Mr. and Mrs. W. Myers, J. W. C. Mummery and W. G. Holliday.

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Peninsula Hotel departures Friday included J. N. Stevens, Miss Anna Khoo, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. W. Miller, P. E. Shotay and Mr. and Mrs. D. Brookfield.

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The usual Saturday BOAC "Speedbird" flying-boat to the United Kingdom could not leave yesterday as the aircraft has not yet returned from Iwakuni. The flying-boat is scheduled to leave Hong Kong for Southampton, the new Homeside terminal, tomorrow. Passengers who left earlier this week for the United Kingdom were Messrs. A. King, D. R. Debes, B. E. Smith, J. S. Vanderplogg, C. G. Grey, W. K. Choy, R. S. W. Paterson, Mrs. Theller and Master Theller.

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Among the passengers who left the Colony by the mv. "Ruya" was Commander "Dasher" Briggs, R.N., Fleet Communications Officer on the Staff of the Commander-in-Chief, British Pacific Fleet, for the past two years. Commander Briggs is on leave, part of which he will spend in South Africa before continuing to the United Kingdom.

Readers' Letters

Lido Charges

Sir,—I would like, if you will afford me space in your esteemed paper, to record the following:—

I assume that, since it ceased to be a club, the Repulse Bay Lido is considered by the Authorities a public amenity.

Through the winter months the charge for the hire per day of a cabin has been HK$10.00. On wishing to hire a cabin for Sunday next I am now informed by the manager of the Repulse Bay Hotel, who is also in charge of the Lido, that the summer charge would be HK$60.00 per day, but that anyhow they were all being let by the month (I understand the rate is HK$1,000.00) and it was doubtful therefore if one would be available for the day.

It is, I think, a duty to the public to point out the full meaning of such charges. Firstly, HK$1,000.00 is more per month and HK$60.00 nearly twice as much per day as I pay for my suite in the excellent Gloucester Hotel. Secondly, unless one is prepared to pay such an exhorbitant charge and take one by the month a Lido Cabin is denied one.

Surely some, there are, I think, 14 cabins, should be available at a reasonable daily rate for the individual who can only enjoy one day's relaxation per week.

I would add that the upstairs Lido changing amenities, lockers etc., do not entitle one to any chair or table whatsoever and are therefore useless for a day's rest.

I do not consider for one moment that the greater amenities of the Lido Cabins should be charged for at the same rate as the more popular beach tents, but I do suggest that the greater peace and quiet should not be put at such a fantastic premium.

WALTER M. WEINBERGER

DECREE NISI

A Decree Nisi, to be made Absolute in three months, was granted yesterday by Mr. Justice E.H. Williams (Chief Justice), to Lucio Marin Vieira Ribeiro (petitioner), who sued for a dissolution of his marriage to Etheldrida Augusta Ribeiro (respondent). Mr. B.A. Bernacchi, instructed by Mr. Peter H. Sin, appeared for the petitioner.

Reminders

Today

Concert of Recorded Music, The H Club, Talbot House, 60, MacDonnell Rd., 8.30 p.m.

Meeting by Moslems to form a Pakistan Welfare Association, Moslem Cemetery Mosque, Happy Valley, 11.30 a.m.

Social run in New Territories by H.K. International Motorcycle Club, assembling at Taipo-Castle Peak roads junction, 11 a.m.

Handicraft Exhibition, Sincere Company.

Diocesan Old Boys' Association annual meeting at Chinese Club, Bank of Canton Bldg., 7 p.m.

St. John's Ambulance Practice Parade, South China A.A. Ground, Caroline Hill, 10 a.m.

Diocesan Old Boys' Association annual dinner, Chinese Club, Bank of Canton Bldg., 8 p.m.

Coming Events

TOMORROW

Handicraft Exhibition by Chinese schools, second floor, Sincere Company, Des Voeux Road Central.

TUESDAY

Rotary Club Luncheon, talk on Some Salient Facts About "Chinese Marriage" by Chao Kwan-po, Rose Garden, H.K. Hotel, 12.30 p.m.

Royal Hong Kong Yacht Club extraordinary general meeting at Club house, 6 p.m.

"PROFESSIONAL CARRIERS" Flocking To The Colony By Shiploads

Opium Cases At Magistracy

"Professional carriers," flocking to the Colony by the shiploads" — in the words of Mr. F. X. d'Almada — appeared at Central Magistracy yesterday, charged with the unlawful possession of raw opium on board the s.s. "Tsinan" which berthed at the Custodian wharf last Friday morning.

The usual plea of ignorance of Hong Kong law and the belaboured tale of the "elusive someone" passing it on to them were given by the five defendants, one of whom, a married woman, pleaded that she did not know anything about the drug.

No option of a fine was given by the Magistrate, and the defendants, none represented legally, were sentenced from six to nine months' imprisonment; some were recommended for banishment. Mr. d'Almada warned them that such offence "is very serious in the Colony."

Altogether, 62 taels of the drug were confiscated. They were concealed by various methods, but were detected by revenue officers during a routine search.

Li Ng, 25, had 16 taels in a tin of peanut oil. Wong Ah-su, a 30-year-old married woman, hid 13 taels in the false bottom of rattan basket. Li Ah-hong, 22, put nine taels in a tin of peanut oil. All three were sentenced to six months' hard labour. The two men were recommended for banishment.

In Pillows

Two men, Chan Dai-lop, of 51, Bonham Strand, West, ground floor, and Wong Chu, 24, were arrested when 24 taels of opium were found in two pillows as they were leaving the "Tsinan."

H/O Humphreys told the Court that when first defendant was arrested he was carrying his sleeping kit, consisting of two pillows and a mat. The opium were found wrapped in the pillow. Chan claimed that the kit was given to him by the second accused to carry as they were coming down the ship. Wong asserted that someone, not in custody, had passed the kit on to him. Both denied having any knowledge of the drug.

Mr d'Almada sentenced both to nine months hard labour and recommended them for banishment.

Familiar Figure On Ferry

Wong Wah (20), a well-known member of the pocket-picking fraternity, was sentenced to a month's hard labour and ordered to be expelled from the Colony by Mr. W.H. Latimer at Kowloon yesterday on being convicted on the charge of loitering with intent to commit a felony.

According to Det. Sub-Inspector W.G. Morrison, defendant was kept under observation by Detective 1025, who was on duty at the Jordan Road ferry, for 15 minutes on April 2.

He was seen going around the crowd of first-class passengers, peering into their pockets and, on three or four occasions, feeling the outside of the pockets.

Although he approached the ticket office on three occasions he made no attempt to purchase a ticket.

When defendant saw the detective approaching him he walked quickly away. Arrested by DPC 1025, accused struggled but was taken to the Yaumati Police Station with the assistance of Ferry Inspector C. Fallon.

In evidence, Inspector Fallon said that defendant was a well-known character on the wharf during the past three months. Everytime he saw witness, accused would "float away," said Mr. Fallon.

Accused was in the habit of looking into the pockets of those passengers tendering their fare at the booking box, concluded witness.

DSI Morrison informed the Court that accused had two previous convictions in 1946 for larceny from the person.

Jewellery To Pay Fine

When Lau Fung-chun, 28-year-old married woman, was fined $1,000 (or six months' imprisonment) by Mr. W.H. Latimer at Kowloon yesterday she tearfully asked to be permitted to convert her wristwatch, two gold rings and pair of gold bracelets (in the custody of the Police) into cash to pay the fine.

He request was granted by the Magistrate who remanded accused for three days, in custody, to enable her to dispose of her jewellery.

According to Revenue Officer D. Knox, defendant was arrested at the K.C.R. Station at 7.35 p.m. on April 2, after the opium was found concealed inside a pumelo and in her handbag.

A DEGREE OF VIOLENCE

Two months hard labour, eight strokes and a recommendation for banishment were imposed on 17-year-old Chan Ming when he appeared at the Central Magistracy yesterday on a charge of snatching a handbag from Miss Ho To Fong containing $5.

Insp. Brownrigg said that there was a "degree of violence" used when the bag was snatched.

SEA RESCUE

Eight Chinese fishermen were picked up near Hong Kong on Friday by the s.s. "Benlawyers" and brought to Hong Kong.

The rescued men were from Taiwan. They said their boat capsized in a squall and that they had been hanging on to boards and pieces of wood for five days and nights before they were sighted by the "Benlawyers."

DISAPPEARING WITNESS

After spending one month in gaol, facing four charges — of being a member of an unlawful society, demanding money with menaces, inciting a person to join an unlawful society and attempting to procure subscription for the purpose of an unlawful society — 29-year-old Mun Kau, of 116, Jaffe Road, first floor, was yesterday discharged by Mr. F. X. d'Almada at Central Magistracy when the prosecution offered no evidence.

DSI J. Moore told the Court that there was no evidence against defendant, who was not represented legally. His corroborating witness had disappeared and "there is no hope of locating him," DSI Moore said.

VOLCANO SPOUTS WATER

Managua (Nicaragua), Apr. 3.

A huge column of water reported to be 6,000 feet high today spouted from Cervo Negro Volcano which had been inactive for several months.

The city of Leon and other towns along the coast have been deprived of power as a result of the floods from the mountain. — United Press.

American Warships On Visit

The 10,000-ton United States light cruiser "Duluth" escorted by the destroyer "Furse" arrived in Hong Kong yesterday morning on an informal visit from Tsingtao.

On arrival, "Duluth" fired a 21-gun salute which was answered by the Army Saluting Battery.

"Duluth" flies the flag of Rear-Admiral Francis McInerney, commander of US Cruiser Division 15. She is commanded by Captain B. Davis. Cmdr. J. Scott is in command of "Furse."

Mr G. D. Hopper, United States Consul-General, visited "Duluth," followed by Commodore C.L. Robertson, DSO, RN, Commodore-in-Charge, Hong Kong.

Admiral McInerney came ashore to return the calls at 11.30 a.m. and was met at Queen's Pier by a "Tamar" guard of honour.

He was guest at Government House last night, and tonight he will be the guest of Commodore Robertson.

"Duluth" and "Furse" are due to return to Tsingtao on Wednesday.

"Duluth" is one of the "Cleveland" class of light cruisers—the largest group of cruisers of one class ever built. Several of this class were converted into aircraft carriers of the "Independence" class.

She was laid down in 1943 and completed the following year. Six hundred feet in length on the waterline, "Duluth" has a beam of 61.5 feet and a mean draught of 20 feet. Her complement is 900.

Geared turbines driving four shafts give her a designed speed of 33 knots.

Armament includes 12 six-inch guns, 12 five-inch 38 calibre dual purpose guns mounted in pairs, four aircraft launched from two catapults and a large number of 40 mm and 20 mm anti-aircraft guns.

Sincere's Incident

When Mr. Chan Chak, of Room 401, Sun Kwong Hotel, Connaught Road, went shopping in the Sincere Company's hosiery department last Friday afternoon, he was totally unaware of scheming eyes or that the "event" to follow would involve not only the police but also the S.C.A.

Mr. Chan, according to the Police, put down his suit case while he was talking to the salesman about some clothing. Unnoticed by either, a small girl, described as under 10 years of age, came along and took away the case.

Another foki however, acting on suspicion when he saw the girl struggling out of the department with the "man-size" case, made inquiries. He told Mr. Chan, who rushed out and, it is alleged, saw the girl and a Chinese with the case. They were promptly arrested.

When the party arrived at the Central Station, the man claimed to have no fixed abode and gave his name as Chan Fook-yu, aged 45, unemployed. The girl, he claimed, was his ward.

The man was charged with stealing a suitcase, "containing clothings worth $234, with intent permanently to deprive the rightful owner thereof," while the girl was sent to the SCA to "Multsai" Inspector H. Frazer.

At Central Magistracy yesterday Chan was brought before Mr. F. X. d'Almada on the larceny charge and remanded three days, pending further police inquiries. Inspector Moran told the Court that the charge might be amended.

Meanwhile, the SCA discovered that on the girl's body were bruises which she said were the result of beatings by her mother, who was subsequently located at Fuk Wing Street, Shamshuipo, and brought to the SCA for inquiry. The woman claimed Chan Fook-yau as her husband.

Bicycles In Oil Store

"Are you a trick rider in a show that you need two bicycles for your own use?" asked Mr. A. J. Clifford when Lau Kai Yick appeared before him at the Central Magistracy yesterday on a charge of bringing unmanifested cargo in the Colony on board the s.s. "Kwei Hai". Defendant brought two bicycles which were found in the oil store.

Mr. Humphreys, prosecuting, said that when the ship was searched there four bicycles in a locked oil store. Two were claimed by defendant and two by Cho Pui.

Cho Pui appeared on the same charge and Mr. Clifford ordered the bicycles to be confiscated and fined them both $10.

STOLE COAT

Chan San Muk, 29, was sentenced to one month's hard labour at the Central Magistracy yesterday by Mr. J. A. Clifford when he appeared on a charge of stealing a Chinese style coat (valued at $6).

Insp. Brownrigg, prosecuting, said that defendant was seen by a policeman in Queen's Road West with a coat wrapped up in a bundle. He asked him where he got it and was not given a satisfactory answer. Accused was taken back along the road. They met the complainant who recognised the jacket as one that had just been stolen from his pole where he had had it hanging out to dry.

TOC H CONCERT

A concert of recorded classical music will be presented by Lieut. Eric Verge, R.N. at Talbot House (Toc H) 50, Macdonnell Road at 8.30 p.m. today.

The programme will include Nocturne in E; Nocturne in C; Waltz in C by Chopin; Sonata in C. Major (Waldstein) by Beethoven; Suite Bergamasque (Claire de Lune)) by Debussy; Overture "La Finta Giardiniera" by Mozart; and Symphony No. 1 in E minor by Sibelius.

Hong Kong Trade With Britain

London, Apr. 3.

The Board of Trade returns for February do not show any great change in the general trend of British trading with China. Although an increase in China exports to Britain over the previous year is recorded, these for the most part lag behind the pre-war level. On the other hand, Britain is sending more goods out than she did in 1938, expansion being especially great with regard to Hong Kong.

Items of particular interest are the importation by Britain of miscellaneous raw materials and non-ferrous metals from Hong Kong, and silk and cotton yarns from Japan.

The three chief articles exported by China to Britain during the month were (figures are the value of the February total to the nearest thousand pounds sterling): Miscellaneous raw materials, £432; seeds and nuts for oil, £84; and beverages £16.

Unfortunately, with the exception of raw materials, which have increased about eight times, and silk which is slightly more than the average monthly amount for 1938, China's exports are below that gauge. British imports from Hong Kong are miscellaneous raw materials, £89 which nearly a 20 times increase over the prewar average, and an insignificant consignment of non-ferrous metals.

Japan Trade

From Japan there has been received silk, £263, which is about two-thirds greater than the 1938 figure. The five leading exports during the month from Britain to China were: machinery, £139; iron and steel manufactures, £128; electrical goods, £68; miscellaneous articles wholly or partly manufactured, £63; and woollen and worsteds, £49.

With the exception of other textile manufactures, all items exported record a considerable increase for the first two months of this year over the samb period in 1946.

The five leading items exported to Hong Kong are woollen and worsteds, £149; vehicles, £92; other textiles, iron and steel £71 and chemicals, £66. Exports to Hong Kong all show a marked increase "for the two months, over the prewar amount.

Meanwhile, shipping has still a long way to go to reach the prewar level. This is shown in the February returns.

Bao Dai's "New Line Of Action"

London, Apr. 1.

Commenting in its current issue on the conflict between the French and the Vietnam Republican Government in Indo-China, the "New Statesman" observes that "the French efforts, both on the political and military field, continue their record of failure."

Recalling that the Vietnam forces "repulsed heavy attacks during January and February" and followed up these victories with a series of attacks on French convoys, the paper added: "The French political efforts to use the ex-Emperor Bao Dai have been equally unsuccessful.

"No French offer, however attractive, could be guaranteed, since the French did not control events in Indo-China, and, on the other hand, no promise on Bao Dai's part could be guaranteed since he had no real following in his country."

The Pfesident of the Vietnam Republican Government, Dr. Ho Chi Minh, still holds the reins of power, and has the support of the people, the "New Statesman" says. "Bao Dai therefore seems to have decided on a new line of action. He is challenging Ho Chi Minh on the grounds of the failure of the Vietnam Army to keep the promise made to him when he abdicated the throne in March, 1945.

"He claims to be in full possession of his rights as Emperor, and at the same time puts forward the fantastic claim that he has the right to form a Central Government with the former Prime Minister of Annam at its head. This is playboy politics.

"No move on either side can hope to succeed until the central factor is recognised, namely, that Dr. Ho Chi Minh is today the only effective guarantor of any agreement."—Reuter.

ANGLO-RUSSIAN NEGOTIATIONS

London, Apr. 3.

Negotiations for a long-term Anglo-Russian trade agreement are expected to be resumed probably in London at the end of this month, authoritative quarters said today.

Mr. Harold Wilson, the President of the Board of Trade, concluded in Moscow in December a short-term agreement giving Britain 750,000 tons of coarse grains from Russia in exchange for pulp, timber, cutting machinery and other mechanical equipment.—Reuter.

DARING HOLD-UP IN KOWLOON

A bold daylight robbery was perpetrated by five men, both armed with revolvers, in Canton Road, behind the Kowloon Godowns at 5.30 p.m. yesterday.

Cheng Sing, 39, a coolie of the Kowloon Godowns, was taking a pay-roll of $4,000 for himself and fellow workmen to the Coolies' Quarters at the corner of Canton and Haiphong Road, when the two robbers accosted him and at the point of their revolvers relieved him of the money.

BELGIAN LEGATION FOR MANILA

Manila, Apr. 3.

Belgium plans to raise the status of its Consulate in Manila to a Legation, Foreign Affairs Secretary Elipido Quirino said in an interview.

He received a radiogram from Philippines Minister Counsellor Narciso Ramos, in Washington, saying he had been informed by A. Lockem, former Counsellor of the Belgian Legation in Lisbon, that he had been named Charge d'Affairs in Manila.—Associated Press.

OVERCHARGED; SENTENCED

Moscow, Apr. 2.

Two men who sold meat for more than the official price were sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment each by a Moscow court today.

The Soviet paper "Bolshevik," reporting this, said instructions had been given for a vigorous prosecution of all who defrauded customers.

One woman was sentenced to five years for giving short weight.—Reuter.

RICE JUMPS

Amoy, Apr. 3.

The price of rice here jumped 25 percent to CN$4 million per 110 pounds.

The spurt was blamed on insufficient rainfall and smuggling.

Reports said some cases of starvation had occurred in Changchow, an interior rice-producing district 90 miles northwest of here.—Associated Press.

LOCAL ESTATES

Local estate, sworn under $30,400, was left by the late Robert Ashton Hill, formerly of "Caerleon," Pokfulam Road, Hong Kong, and of the University of Hong Kong. The deceased, who was a Lance Corporal in the Hong Kong Volunteer Defence Corps, died on war service on Sept. 27, 1944. An application for re-sealing original grant of Letters of Administration, with will annexed, has been granted to Mr. C. D. Slade, barrister-at-law, of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank Hong Kong (Trustee) Ltd.

The late Sidney Frank Bishop, formerly of the Green Island Cement Co., Ltd., who died in Stanley Camp on Jan. 16, 1946, left local estate sworn under $34,600. An application for re-sealing certified copy Probate of re-constructed Will of the deceased has been granted to Mr. C.D. Slade.

An application for re-sealing certified copy Probate of the Will of the late Mary Jane Poole, formerly of 40 Annandale Ave., Bognor Regis, Sussex, and 41 Murray Road, Wimbledon, Surrey, has been granted to Mr. C.D. Slade. The deceased, who died at 40 Annandale Ave. on Sept. 24, 1942, left local estate sworn under $4,600.

Local estate, sworn under $24,900, was left by the late Villiers Alwyn Caesar Hawkins, formerly of 35 Phillimore Gardens, London, W. and 19 York House, Kensington, London W. who died at the Imperial Nursing Home, Cheltenham, Gloucestershire, on Mar. 30, 1945. An application for sealing certified copy Letters of Administration and three Codicils has been granted to Mr. C.D. Slade.

The late Miranda Main, who died at Cryals, Matfield, Kent, on June 10, 1946, left local estate sworn under $10,900. An application for resealing certified copy Letters of Administration has been granted to Mr. C.D. Slade.

Locals estate, sworn under $11,600, was left by the late Ruby Sergeant of Norseman Estate, Ulu, Sapetang, Taiping, Perak, Federated Malay States, who died at Sumatra on Mar. 15, 1944. An application for rescaling certified copy Letters of Administration has been granted to Mr. C.D. Slade.

WAI PO-CHEUNG MEMORIAL

The memorial service for the late Mr. Wai Po-cheung, former chief interpreter to the legal firm of Wilkinson and Grist, which was originally to take place today at the Confucian Hall, Caroline Hill, has been postponed. The date of the service will be announced later.

WAR MEMORIAL FUND

In Memory of the late Mr. Wai Po-cheung Mr. & Mrs. H.G. Sheldon $100.00; In Memory of the late Mr. Reuben Abraham Messrs. Horace Lo & Co. $25.00; "Centime" Monthly Contribution $25.00; Total $150.00 Received to March 19th, 1948 $3,749,732.88; Grand Total: $3,749,882.88.

THE HONG KONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTY-SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., on WEDNESDAY, 21st April, 1948, at NOON for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statement of Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1947, to elect Directors and to appoint Auditors.

The REGISTER OF SHARES of the Company will be closed from WEDNESDAY, 7th April, 1948, to WEDNESDAY, 21st April, 1948, both days inclusive, during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
B. C. FIELD,
Secretary.

Hong Kong, 30th March, 1948.

THE DAIRY FARM, ICE & COLD STORAGE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Forty-eighth Ordinary Yearly Meeting of the Shareholders in the Company will be held at the Company's Office, Windsor House, Mezzanine Floor, Hong Kong, on Thursday 15th April, 1948, at 11 A.M. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with Statement of Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1947, to sanction the declaration of a Dividend and Bonus and to re-elect Directors and Auditors.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 1st April, 1948, to 15th April, 1948, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
G. MILNE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 22nd March, 1948.

HONG KONG OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE SOCIETY

The Annual Dinner of the above society (the first since the war), is to be held in the Hong Kong Club at 7.45 p.m. on Saturday, 17th April, 1948.

The officers of the society are:

His Excellency Sir Alexander Grantham, K.C.M.G. —President,

G. T. Rowe, Esq. (Oxon)) Hon.
R. H. Hughes, Esq. (Cantab)) Secretaries.

H. S. Mok, Esq.— Hon. Treasurer.

Membership is open to men whose names have been at any time on the roll of any college at either University.

Will those wishing to attend the dinner please send their names to either of the Secretaries at the Colonial Secretariat Building, Lower Albert Road, as soon as possible before 10th April, 1948.

Further details and tickets will be sent to individuals.

THE SHANGHAI GAS COMPANY, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in Hongkong)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Seventy-ninth Ordinary General Meeting of the SHANGHAI GAS COMPANY, LIMITED will be held at No. 656 Sitzang Road Shanghai on Monday the twelfth day of April 1948 at 2.30 o'clock in the afternoon for the purposes following namely to receive and consider the Annual Statement of Accounts and Balance Sheet and the Reports of the Directors and Auditors thereon, to elect Directors and Auditors in the place of those retiring and to transact the ordinary business of the Company.

The transfer books and Register of Members of the Company will be closed from Saturday the third day of April 1948 to Monday the twelfth day of April 1948, both days inclusive.

Proxies to be valid must be lodged with the Secretary at the above address not less than 48 hours before the Meeting.

Dated 3rd April, 1948,
656 Sitzang Road, Shanghai.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS
R. MIDDLETON,
Secretary.

NOTICE

With Effect from 1st April 1948, Mr. Leung Sui Po has been appointed as Secretary of our Companies.

Hin Fat & Co., Ltd.,
China Tug & Lighter Co., Ltd.,
Kwok Hin Wang,
Managing Director.

PRESIDENTIAL RACE

'Ike' Repeats Refusal To Stand

Britain Gets The Altitude Record

Britain has set up a new international record for high flying in an aircraft.

Last week Mr. John Cunningham, piloting a De Havilland Vampire fighter, reached an altitude of 59,492 feet.

The previous record, which had been made by an Italian flyer in 1938, was 56,017 feet.

The British aircraft which surpassed this performance was basically a standard Royal Air Force fighter plane with an increased wing span. It was fitted with a special jet engine of the type now being developed for the transatlantic jet airliners of the future.

Mr. Cunningham, a night fighter pilot during the war was credited with the destruction of 20 enemy aircraft. He was recently appointed chief test pilot for the De Havilland Aircraft Company.

The Minister of Supply, Mr. George Strauss, telegraphed his appreciation to the Chairman of the De Havilland Aircraft Company. The telegram said. "Warmest congratulations to you and John Cunningham and all your designers, constructors and work-people on a fine job and team work. This magnificent achievement is yet another proof of British ingenuity, enterprise and craftsmanship in aircraft construction."

Dewey Campaigns In Wisconsin

Washington, Apr. 2.

The American Presidential race was highlighted today by General Dwight D. Eisenhower reiterating his statement that he could not accept nomination to high office and Republican Presidential candidates Thomas E. Dewey and Harold Stassen making last minute efforts to capture the Wisconsin Republican delegation to the National Convention.

Dewey called for reduction of federal taxes, debt and spending to check inflation and build world peace. In another speech, he said that the Truman administration had not been fair to farmers.

Stassen, in a speech at Milwaukee, declared that Congress ought to outlaw the Communist party.

He told reporters that he now believes he will get more than 230 votes on the first roll call in the National Convention.

The Wisconsin Republican delegates will be chosen on Tuesday. This will test the strength there of Dewey and Stassen—and General Douglas MacArthur.

Maine

Maine Republicans selected their 13 delegates yesterday. The group is uninstructed but seven of the 13 have expressed support for, or leanings towards, Stassen. Two are generally regarded as Dewey men and another leaned to Senator Arthur Vandenberg of Michigan.

The President shared a platform with one of his bitterest critics on "civil rights," Governor Tuck of Virginia. They were at William and Mary College in Virginia to receive honorary degrees. The race issue did not come up.—Associated Press.

U.S. GENERAL GETS C.B.E.

Tokyo, Apr. 2.

Major General William C. Chase, Commander of the First Cavalry Division, was presented with the C.B.E., today by Lieutenant General C. H. Gairdner, Mr Attlee's personal representative to S.C.A.P.

The award was for Chase's "extraordinary heroism in ..... liberating.....more than 3,700 civilian internees.....at Santo Tomas internment camp" in Manila during the Philippines campaign.—Associated Press.

The Present Crisis In World Affairs

By JOHN CARRUTHERS

London, Mar. 30.

If ordinary mortals feel bewildered by the rapid sequence of events in the international crisis—for crisis it undeniably is—and are anxious about its further course, I think they are hardly to be blamed.

During the past month there has been a series of developments which have been more than "incidents" that has left us all a little breathless. We have not had time to take stock of one position before another supervened.

From February 20 onwards the Communist seizure of power in Czechoslovakia surprised and startled the Western world. It was felt to be a challenge which the free nations of the West could not ignore.

At Washington legislative proceedings were speeded up to sanction the European Recovery Programme; and at their conference in Brussels the British, French and Benelux delegates succeeded, with smooth swiftness rarely equalled in any international gathering, in drafting the terms of an economic, political and defensive pact of the Western European Union which was signed on Mrrch 17.

Masaryk's Death

Yet even more swiftly came from Prague the tragic news of the death of Mr. Jan Masaryk, the Czechoslovak Foreign Secretary, who was deservedly one of the best loved men in the world. I, who had been his friend for 28 years as I had been the friend of his father for a still longer period, am convinced that Jan Masaryk ended his life because he could not bear the Communist pretence that his father would have approved of the destruction of Czechoslovak democratic freedom.

The effect of Jan Masaryk's death could be seen in the prompt agreement betwen the 16 States interested in the Marshall Plan and also in the conclusion of the Brussels treaty of the Western Union. I fancy, too, that they may have influenced the decision of President Truman to address a joint session of the United States Congress at the very moment the Brussels treaty came into being.

The President's promise that the United States will aid the free countries of Western Europe in defence of their freedom, a promise loudly cheered by the whole Congress, and his emphatic call for universal military training so that his country may be better fitted to withstand any further threat to its liberties, can only have sprung from the conviction that the present threat is insistent and real.

Another War

Are we, therefore, in sight of another armed conflict, of the third World War? No prudent observer of world affairs will deny that the danger exists nor will he affirm that it cannot be averted. Soviet Russia alone could answer this question decisively; and hitherto there have been no means of judging what her answer is likely to be.

President Truman's address to Congress carried an indictment of Russian policy since the end of war for neither the United States nor the Governments of Western Europe have closed or wished to close the door to an agreement with Soviet Russia on any terms that will safeguard their own freedom and foster peace.

General Smuts, the great South African statesman, has called for a frank and friendly talk with Russia as "from man to man", and Dr. Herbert Evatt of Australia has claimed that the United Nations, not "power politics" should be used as the path to an understanding.

With the arguments of these eminent and responsible men everybody who cares for peace must be in substantial agreement. My only comment upon the proposal of General Smuts is that talk from man to man assumes that those who talk can speak the same language or at least languages which can be accurately translated. Here lies the difficulty in dealing with Soviet Russia. Her rulers speak and appear to think in terms of Communist ideology which nobody has yet succeeded in translating into the idiom of Western democratic fredom. And Dr. Evatt's proposal that the United Nations be employed to bring about agreement seems hardly to take sufficient account of the fact recorded in President Truman's address—that in the past year or two the Russian veto has been used 21 times to prevent agreement.

My own answer to the question whether we are in sight of another armed conflict is tentative. It is hedged about with "buts and ifs". If certain conditions are fulfilled I should answer "No". But if those conditions be not fulfilled I cannot say that I should regard peace as a major probability of the future.

The first condition is that the free nations of the West, including the United States, should remain absolutely firm in their determination to face the risk of war rather than tolerate the undermining of the destruction of the principles of human liberty on which their civilisation is founded, and that they should allow no doubt to arise on this course.

The second condition is that their policy should be open-eyed and circumspect, never yielding to a temptation to gain a merely tactical advantage.

THE WATCH ON THE RHINE

By JOHN CARRUTHERS

A great many hard things have been said about our Control Commission in Germany.

As an organisation they have probably come in for more sniping than almost any other official body—not forgetting the British Council.

Many of these attacks have been understandable and a few of them justified. It is difficult for people at home, their belts tightened practically to the last notch, to keep their sense of proportion when gossip seeps back from Germany of Allied idleness and vice in a heartbroken country.

Out Of Date

Whatever the past may have been, it is the present and the future which concern us, and it is time they were recognised for what they are. As usual, gossip has been both inaccurate and out of date and the facts are a great deal better than they are usually described.

I have just revisited the British zone after a year's absence, and I was amazed with the great general improvement throughout the Commission. There is an unmistakable vitality which was not always there before. The novelty of victory is over, and the job is being done.

Wherever you go you find industrious men and women who know their business and are slogging away at a problem as serious as anything we have to face abroad.

No doubt there were many mistakes in the early days.

Obviously some square pegs found themselves in some very round holes, and, naturally, there were knaves among them. But there are stupid people everywhere—not only in the British Crown Service in Germany.

Up-To-Date

Now the Commission is sorting itself out, and the smaller revised edition which is at the helm bears most of the signs of integrity and effort. Cuts have been made and there are more to come. By next month numbers will be down to the 16,000 mark.

What their critics either forget or ignore is that these people are leading difficult, contradictory lives.

(Continued on Page 23)

Irishman Who Freed Chile

By J. B. MECHAN

Much interest was aroused in Ireland when President Julian D. Peron staked a claim for Chile in a part of the British held Falkland Islands group and called it Bernardo O'Higgins Land. This brought to mind the exploits of the great Irishman who liberated Chile from the Spanish yoke. Bernard O'Higgins was the son of Ambrose O'Higgins, who was a stable boy on the Countess of Bective's Co. Meath estates. He went to Peru as a pedlar, but became a wanderer among the Indians. He returned to civilisation to become the leader of the Chilean forces which defeated the Indians, was loaded with honours and eventually became Viceroy of Peru. During his period of office he introduced many social and industrial reforms. He built several towns, one with the unmistakable Irish name of "Ballinar" and brought prosperity to the land. He was deposed by his Spanish enemies and died of a broken heart. His son, Bernard, who was educated at Richmond, England, returned to Chile, formed an underground army and rose to drive out the Spaniards. He was defeated after a most gallant struggle and fled over the mountains to Peru, where he reformed his army. Leading the assault from the mountains at the head of his famous O'Higgins Dragoons, he swept all before him, and with the help of MacKenna of Clogher, County Tyrone, he drove the Spanish into the sea. Not content with this he formed a fleet and appointed Lord Dundonald its admiral. On the flagship O'Higgins, this great British sailor, emulating Drake, brought the war into the Spanish ports along the South American coast and made O'Higgins' victory secure. Bernard O'Higgins was called "The liberator" and made President.

ABOUT THIS AND THAT

By ARTHUR GEE

Death

Faint traces of a hang-over at the time this is being written are no doubt responsible for my opening theme this week, namely, Death, and some of its more usual forms. Not that I would wish to be facetious about such a solemn subject, but on the other hand there's no point in being gloomy over something you just can't avoid. The early Greeks, for instance, believed in leaving the world with a smile. Look at Zeuxis, the famous painter who flourished in Athens around 400 BC. He did a painting of an old hag and thought it was so funny that he simply laughed himself into the grave. Philomenes passed on in the same manner when he saw a donkey eating the figs he had prepared for his own dessert—though humour of that sort is a little too subtle for me, I'm afraid.

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Chalchas had apparently not heard the old saying about "he laughs best who laughs last." He was a soothsayer and predicted the hour of his death. The hour struck, and he was still alive! He burst in a veritable paroxysm of laughter.....and expired. Burton, the author of the "Anatomy of Melancholy," was, according to Anthony A. Wood, "a curious calculator of nativities," and, like Chalchas, predicted his death astrologically. Although of a merry disposition, Robert Burton didn't laugh as January 25th 1639/40, dawned; but he might just as well have. He died, on schedule.

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CHANCEY THING

Life was a pretty chancey sort of thing in those early days. If you didn't die of laughter, some other stupid thing might well end your career. The poet Anacreon, almost a contemporary of the above lamented Zeuxis, choked himself to death on a grape-stone; still, he was 85 at the time, so he really didn't have much right to grumble. One of the famous Roman patrician family of Fabius (I can't remember which) made an equally quick exit with the aid of a single goat-hair in some milk he was drinking, while Saufeius choked himself into a speedy demise over the white of an under-boiled egg. Another greedy eater, but some centuries later in time, was La Belle Gabrielle, mistress of that licentious but otherwise great King of France, Henri IV; she found that an orange the wrong way not only doesn't keep the doctor away but calls for a visit from the undertaker.

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More tragic, however, was the death of the poet Thomas Otway who, after a brief spell on the lap of luxury, ended his days in abject misery in a pub or sponging-house on Tower Hill. He was starving when someone gave him a whole guinea; he promptly bought a loaf and died swallowing the first mouthful. Agathocles, tyrant of Syracuse and subsequently King of Sicily, is supposed to have died as a result of a poisoned toothpick; it is more probable he had cancer of the jaw.

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PRETTY FRAGILE

Some of those early types were pretty fragile, it seems to me. The silliest things seemed to call for pall-bearers and flowers. Look at Charles VIII of France, son of the Dauphin who became Louis XI and, who according to his PRO, was nicknamed "The Affable." He was conducting his queen into a tennis-court—and tennis, as you may know, is an indoor game in a court unless you are playing lawn tennis—happened to strike his head against the lintel, and died as a result. Lepidus Quintus Aemilius was leaving the house when he struck his big toe on the threshold.....and expired.

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Slightly more understandable were the deaths of Frederick Lewis, Prince of Wales and son of George II, and Aeschylus, the "Father of Greek Tragedy." Fred was hit by a cricket ball in a tender spot and never did get to play for Yorkshire. Aeschy was taking a stroll when, by one of those Ripleyesque coincidences, an eagle happened to fly overhead; it dropped the tortoise it was carrying, the armoured reptile hurtled through space and conked the playwright on his bald cranium. R.I.P.

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Francis Bacon cooked his goose by stuffing a chicken with snow. He was engaged in a spot of early research in refrigeration; unfortunately, he caught cold and died as a result. George, Duke of Clarence, was pushed into a butt of malmsey by Basil Rathbone, or am I thinking of a different film? Anyway, three contemporary writers confirm that his demise was on these lines.

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A BIT MEAN

Statues of Kings generally depict them seated on a prancing charger, but it would seem a bit mean to put two of them in particular on such an animal, for neither of them has much cause to bless it. Louis VI of France (1078-1137), otherwise known as "The Fat," met his death when a pig ran under his steed, causing it to stumble and throw him. William III was an [illegible] who met a similar fate when his horse stumbled over a mole-hill. Pity, that, for Bill was quite a King, and during his lifetime the National Debt started, the Bank of England was established, the control of the standing army was transferred to Parliament, the liberty of the press was secured and the British constitution put on a firm basis.

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Invention was no sinecure in the days before patents, copyrights and monopolies were thought of. In fact, so many early inventors perished as a result of their inventions it's a wonder we ever progressed to the stage of jet-planes, atomic bombs and bacteriological clouds. Some of them, of course, asked for it. Take the bloke who invented "St. Catherine's Wheel." This was a nifty device consisting of four wheels turning different ways and each wheel was armed with saws, knives, and teeth. St. Catherine was installed and the machine started up. She fell off, however, and the machine flew to pieces—one fragment struck the inventor while others hit several of the men employed to work the darn thing. Letters of regret were subsequently sent to their families.

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BRAZEN

Perillos of Athens made a brazen bull for Phalaris, the Tyrant of Agrigentum, the idea being to put criminals inside it and light fires below its belly. Phalaris thought this a brilliant idea, but tested it out on Perillos himself, who thus became Victim No. 1 of his own invention. A similar fate was suffered by Ludovico Sforza, inventor of the Iron Shroud. The Bishop of Verdun invented the Iron Cage, which was too small to allow the inmate to stand upright or lie at full length. He was the first to be shut up in one, while the Cardinal La Balue, who recommended them to Louis XI, spent 10 years in them.

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I would here like to correct two misapprehensions. Most folk think that the first man to be guillotined was the inventor of that decapitating instrument. He wasn't. While a Dr. J. B. V. Guillotin of Lyons did meet his end that way, the actual inventor was another bloke of the same surname, one Dr. Joseph Agnace Guillotin. The Regent Morton of Scotland, who introduced a similar instrument North of the Border called the "Maiden" or the "Widow," is also said to have been the first to perish by it. He wasn't. He was, in fact, decapitated by it in 1581, which was at least 15 years after Thomas Scott, one of the murderers of Rizzio, had perished by the same means.

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TOUGH TIME

British inventors have had a fairly tough time with their brain-children. The Earl of Salisbury was the first Englishman to use cannon; he also has the distinction of being the first Englishman to be killed by a cannon ball. Cowper-Coles invented the turret-ship; he perished in the "Captain" off Finisterre on September 7th, 1870. Henry Winstanley erected the first Eddystone lighthouse, a wooden polygon 100 feet high on a stone base. It was washed away by a storm in 1703 and Henry went with it. Matthew Hopkins was pretty great shakes at witch-hunting; too good, and people got suspicious. They tried him by his own tests, with the result that he was found guilty and executed for being a wizard.

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Even ideas had a habit of back-firing. Clisthenes, for instance, introduced the custom of "ostracism," whereby the Greeks banished all those whose powers were deemed a danger to the state; he was the first to be sent off under this rule. Utroplus had the bright idea of prevailing upon the Emperor Arcadius to abolish the benefit of sanctuary under which fugitives who managed to get to a church could claim immunity from arrest or seizure so long as they remained on the premises. Unfortunately for Utroplus, he blotted his own copy-book a few days later. He fled for safety to the nearest church, only to find that St. Chrysostom wasn't having any; Utropius had fallen into his own net, the Saint told him. He was handed over to the authorities and put to death.

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NATURAL SEQUENCE

As John Webster has it in the "Duchess of Malfi," "....death hath ten thousand several doors for men to take their exits," and some of them are pretty unconventional. To some folk, death comes unexpectedly; to others, it is in the natural sequence of events. To some, it is welcome; to others, unwelcome. Fling the Younger puts it this way:—

"It seems to me that death is always untimely and premature when it comes to those men who are engaged on some immortal work. For those who live from day to day entirely given over to pleasure, terming [illegible] of [illegible] life [illegible] undying fame by good works, to such death is always premature, for it cuts them off in the midst of some task that they have undertaken."

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Ties

What do men do with their old ties? What do they do with those horrors presented to them on birthdays and at Christmas? In the old days, the answer was they left them hanging up in the wardrobe or gave them away to some other hapless tie-wearer. But not today, for in the United States two ex-Navy veterans have started a tie-swapping business which averaged 17,000 exchanges in the very first six months. A Classified Advert. in this week's "China Mail" showed that someone locally has gotten onto the idea, though it's too early yet to find out whether there is a worthwhile demand for such an enterprise in a small place like Hong Kong.

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Briefly, the idea here is that you send along half a dozen of the ties you never wear nowadays (or, if they're presents, that you never have worn and have no intention of ever wearing). You also state your choice, in general terms, and enclose five Hong Kong dollars. By return, you get six ties, cleaned and pressed and closer to your ideas on the subject of Ties. As Lawrence Galton puts it in "Collier's":— "For any six of the worst neck-wrappers that have been sinking your spirits lower and lower since Christmas Day, Father's Day, or your wife's last shopping escapade, they'll send you six others calculated to make life more bearable."

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GOT TALKING

The idea originated in the brain of one Bernard Kreshtool who, before he was called up, worked his way through college via jobs in haberdashery shops. He had watched women by the hundreds buying ties that no man of his acquaintance would wear. He himself is a student dentist, and his brother, Jake, runs an advertising agency. They got to talking about ties, Bernard suggested some means ought to exist whereby the right ties could reach the right people by means of a swap—and Tieswap came into existence. It's still a part-time business—but orders come from every state in the Union except South Dakota (don't they wear ties there?), and there are customers in Hawaii, Venezuela, the Bahamas, Canada, Mexico and the Canal Zone.

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They've found that tastes in ties vary geographically. Generally, East Coast and Central States go in for conservative ties; those in Florida, the Mountain States and West Coast long for the bright. Michigan takes them as wild as they come.

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Most of their customers are not too fussy about what ties they get back, just so long as they can get rid of the particular ones they have. On the other hand, there was the bloke in the Middle West, married for 20 years, whose wife still failed to appreciate he had to have ties to match his business. She went in for real "bull-baiters" and all he wanted were black ties—he is an undertaker.

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NOT AMUSED

The brothers sent a red tie to a man in Moscow, Idaho. He was not amused. The ties he had sent them, with a "Moscow" label on them, went to a lady in Connecticut; she wrote back happily, saying she told her husband she picked them up at Lake Success.

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All this gave a local ex-Serviceman an idea. He is in business in town, but as a sideline he and the missus have now started a tie-exchange business here in Hong Kong. His field of operations may be more limited, and it is possible that what with "face" and "I live on the Peak" mentalities, the idea may be a flop here. But, as he says, it's worth trying. I suspect he has a few ties in his own wardrobe he would be glad to see adorning some rugged neck other than his own. And with this sort of thing, you've only got to start the ball rolling for a chain reaction to start. Indeed, it is already beginning to worry the original inventors, the Kreshtool brothers:— How do you stop a business like this if you ever want to?

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The Press

The Conference on the Freedom of Information, which has been meeting this week at Geneva, has been full of ideas for a Journalists' "Code of Ethics," measures to end censorship and so on. It is doubtful, however, if much more than the expression of pious hopes will be achieved, for there is a wide divergence of opinion between the Western Powers and the Eastern group as to what, first of all, is the function of the press, and secondly what constitutes freedom.

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Every now and then, someone generally a statesman, diplomat or Service Chief, gets up on his hind legs and calls on the Press to exercise some discretion in the choice of its news. Invariably, the reply is that the Press lives by news, that the Press exists to record events, and that if it does not do so some other paper will. Nothing, however, is new under the sun. The Times, when it was a new one, as Lord Derby nearly 100 years ago went for "The Times," and said that since it aspired to share the influence of statesmen, it must also share their responsibilities. "The Times," in a famous leading article, told Lord Derby exactly where he was wrong and at the same time laid down the principles on which any responsible, free Press operates.

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"We cannot admit," said "The Times," "that its purpose is to share the labours of statesmanship, or that it is bound by the limitations, the same duties, the same liabilities as that of the Ministers of the Crown. The purpose and duties of the two powers are constantly separate, generally independent, sometimes diametrically opposite.

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"The dignity and freedom of the Press are trammelled from the moment it accepts an ancillary position. To perform its duties with entire independence and consequently with the utmost public advantage, the Press can enter into no close or binding alliances with the statesmen of the day, nor can it surrender its permanent interests to the convenience of the ephemeral power of any Government.

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FIRST DUTY

"The first duty of the Press is to obtain the earliest and most correct intelligence of the events of the time, and instantly, by disclosing them, to make them the common property of the nation. The statesman collects his information secretly and by secret means he keeps back even the current intelligence of the day with ludicrous precautions, until diplomacy is beaten in the race with publicity.

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"The Press lives by disclosures; whatever passes into its keeping becomes a part of the knowledge and the history of our times; it is daily and for ever appealing to the enlightened force of public opinion—anticipating, if possible, the march of events—standing upon the breach between the present and the future and extending its survey to the horizon of the world....."

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So spoke "The Times" on February 6th, 1852, when the Colony of Hong Kong was just ten years old. The following day it added:—"The duty of the journalist is the same as that of the historian—to seek out the truth, above all things, and to present to his readers not such things as statecraft would wish them to know but the truth as near as he can attain it."

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WHAT IS NEWS?

With the concentration of Governmental powers, and the increased means of communicating information now commanded by Governments, those principles are even more valid today than they were in 1852. Time and time again, I've had people say to me:—"Why do you newspapers print all this gloomy news of international disagreements and talk of the next world war and so on?" Newspapers don't invent news. They don't have to, there is so much happening in the world, and thanks to cables and the telephone and the radio, the whole world knows about it in a matter of hours. Far more news goes on the news editor's "spike" than he could possibly ever put in a newspaper. "News" is what people are thinking and doing—and if the news is bad, blame the people, not the Press for reporting it.

• • •

Back in 1946, I remember reading a book by Francis Williams entitled "Press, Parliament and People," and the following remarks so impressed me at the time that I copied them into a sort of Common-place Book I then kept. They sum up the attitude of most newspapermen very ably:—

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"It is essential for true international understanding that the views of ordinary men and women on important issues of foreign policy should be known as well as those of trained diplomats. And it is a newspaper's trade to discover and express what is going on in the minds of ordinary men and women.

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"If suspicion is growing between the people of one country and another, it should be made known and discussed. Only by ventilation can suspicion be dissipated. Otherwise what may originally have been a small source of distrust tends to grow until it becomes critical."

REYNOLDS FLIGHT MYSTERY

Accused Of Violation Of Agreement With China

Shanghai, Apr. 3.

A top Chinese scientist charged last night — and Milton Reynolds denied—that the Chicago millionaire tried to find the world's highest mountain on an unscheduled plane flight today, leaving an agreed expedition in the lurch.

The scientist, Dr. A. T. Sah, Director General of the Academia Sinica, demanded that Reynolds and the Reynolds plane be detained by the Shanghai authorities. He accused Reynolds of "deliberate violation of his agreement with the Chinese government," Dr. Sah said he also would file a formal protest with the U.S. Ambassador.

Reynolds said today the Chinese would have to prove their charges that he had violated a government agreement by flying over the Amme Machin range.

"I did not do it," he told the Associated Press. "We started for Calcutta, when we realised we did not have the necessary visas, we came back."

The pen manufacturer, whose abortive venture to find a mountain peak higher than Mount Everest ended in "a diplomatic incident," said he would go to Nanking by the first available transportation.

It was Dr. A. T. Sah, head of the Chinese Academia Sinica, who said, "This matter has now become a diplomatic incident."

Reynolds' sudden departure from Shanghai in his plane early yesterday morning and unexpected return 14 hours later led to the claim that he had attempted to fly over the range. Only his pilot, Bill Odom, co-pilot Carroll Sallee and radio operator Edward Lear were on board.

Round The World

Asked why he left Shanghai so hurriedly, Reynolds said, "We have been here a long time and we wanted to get home."

Asked why he had gone via Calcutta, he replied, "We wanted to make a trip around the world. And we wanted to take easy water hops instead of a long water trip over the Pacific."

He said he did not want to overtax his plane. While it had been repaired a lot had happened to it since the expedition started.

Sah, who said he would formally protest Reynolds' behaviour to the American Embassy, charged that "information indicated Reynolds attempted a flight over Amne Machin in complete disregard of the Government agreement."

The American scientists who prepared to board a plane today for the United States said that once the agreement with the Government terminated, Reynolds no longer had permission to fly his plane anywhere in China. They said Reynolds had been instructed not to fly even while the agreement was in force without a Chinese military officer on board.

"The alleged accident in Peiping, the speedy repairs to the plane, the hasty flight to Shanghai and the mysterious operation there will be fully investigated before either Reynolds or his plane leave China," said Sah.

Reynolds replied: "When Dr. Sah has investigated the accident in Peiping, which he easily can do with the Chinese Air Force and the other charges he mentions, he will be perfectly satisfied there was no violation of any agreement. It was just unfortunate that it had to end this way."

Reynolds said he was not "worried over this matter." He said, "If I have been guilty I wouldn't have returned to Shanghai. I could have gone directly to Tokyo."

He added, "I'm sure the American Government will protect me against and injustices."

Still Hoping

The Chinese Civil Aeronautics Administration said Reynolds' plane reached Calcutta but was refused permission to land. Reynolds denied this.

"We were out only six hours. I don't know how far we got but we were flying against strong headwinds."

He said he had not once deviated from his intention of searching for the mountain he believes the tallest in the world.

"I'm still anxious to go there. I'd still like to find out how high that mountain is. I'd go tomorrow if I could."—Associated Press.

AUSSIE OFFER

Lake Success, Apr. 1.

Australia has offered to donate raw wool valued at $350,000,000 to Europe under the Post UNRRA relief programme, Trygve Lie announced today.

Australia offered $800,000 worth each to Italy and Poland and $480,000 worth to Austria, Greece, Hungary and Yugoslavia.—Associated Press.

Cure For Cancer Not Substantiated

Sydney, Apr. 2.

The cancer claims of John Braund, a 78-year-old unqualified medical man, are unsubstantiated, a committee of investigation, set up by the New South Wales Government reported here today.

A medical sub-committee examined six of Braund's patients and found that, on the evidence before them, there was no proof that he could cure cancer.—Reuter.

Air Crash Survivors Found On Island

Sydney, Apr. 1.

Five survivors of an air crash believed to have occurred two months ago, are safe on Nurage Island in the Vitu group about 120 miles west of Rabaul, an Australian Associated Press correspondent in Rabaul reported today.

The plane is believed to have been Dutch. The news came in a letter from a Nigan plantation manager to the district officer at Rabaul after two of the crew had made their way to the plantation.

A patrol officer had previously reported the presence of the men to the New Guinea Administrator, Col. J. K. Murray. The officer expressed the belief that they are Dutch or Indonesian survivors of an aircraft crash last October.

Royal Australian Air Force officers who know the islands said the survivors could live on fish, crabs, bananas, and yams.—Associated Press.

ITALO-FRENCH TALKS CONTINUING

Rome, Apr. 1.

Talks between Italy and France on the return to Italy of the Mont Cenis hydro-electric power stations, in the area ceded to France under the Italian peace treaty, are still going on and no agreement has yet been signed, an Italian Foreign Office spokesman said tonight.

He made this statement, as some evening papers, including the Vatican City "Osservatore Romano," published categorical reports that the stations had already been handed over.—Reuter.

ABSOLUTE LIE

London, Apr. 2.

London Airport officials today denied allegations reported by Prague Radio to have been made by Austrian-born composer Hans Eisler that he had been "stripped naked and treated like a criminal" at the airport when he passed through Britain on his way home.

A Customs officer told Reuter: "It is an absolute lie to claim that Eisler was treated improperly."

Eisler was "technically deported" from the United States following a recommendation by the House of Representatives Un-American Activities Committee, which claimed that he was a Communist.—Reuter.

Illegal Passports Case Opens

London, Apr. 2.

Idel Weingarten, Polish refugee, and two Passport Office employees pleaded not guilty today at the Old Bailey to a charge of arranging illegal passports for displaced persons to reach Canada and other Dominions.

The Government prosecutor said one of the Passport Office employees, Richard Getgood, assisted in arranging more than 30 illegal documents.

The prosecutor said Weingarten apparently was the head of the ring, operating in Glasgow. His method was to hire identification papers from Glasgow residents and use them in obtaining passports for his "customers." The passports were issued by Getgood and another Passport Office employee, Robert Barrett, under good Scottish names.

Weingarten obtained his own passport in the name of Stokes. He made frequent trips between Britain and Europe, where he contacted displaced persons. He received as much as £200 for illegal passports, the prosecutor said.

Investigation of Weingarten's own passport by a suspicious Prestwick Airport official uncovered the ring.

The trial continues tomorrow.—United Press.

London, Apr. 1.

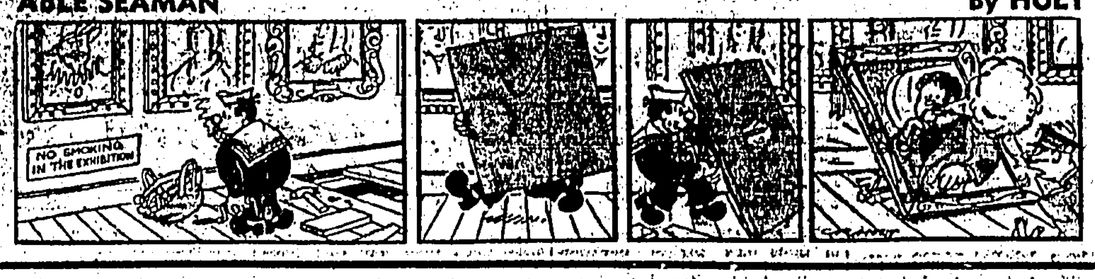
The Society for the Prevention of Cruel Sports reported at its annual convention that 400 members of Parliament had promised to support legislation to prohibit fox hunting.—United Press.

RADIO

ZBW Hong Kong broadcasting on a frequency of 845 kilocycles from 10.30 a.m. to 2.00 p.m. and from 6.00 to 11.00 p.m. and also on 9.82 megacycles in the 31 metre band from 10.30 a.m. to 1.30, 5.30 to 7.30 and 9.00 to 11.00 p.m. H.K.T.

10.30 a.m.—"Ambrose and Anne" (Ambrose & His Orch & Anne Shelton, Vocal).
11.00 a.m.—Relay of the Service from St. Andrews Church, Kowloon (BBCTS.) Preachers The Rev. J. H. Ogilvie, M. A., O.B.E.
12.00 p.m.—"Le Beau Danube" Ballet Suite ..... London Philharmonic Orch.
12.30 p.m.—Daily Programme Summary.
12.32 p.m.—"Composer Cavalcade" "Fats" Waller (ORBS).
1.02 p.m.—A short programme of Songs.
1.15 p.m.—News, Weather Report and Announcements.
1.25 p.m.—Orchestral Interlude.
1.30 p.m.—Music by French Composers.
2.00 p.m.—Close Down.
6.00 p.m.—Programme Summary.
6.01 p.m.—Weekly News Letter (London Relay).
6.15 p.m.—Fred Hartley and His Music (BBCTS).
6.30 p.m.—"Travellers Joy" A Comedy Thriller. Ep: 6. "Turkish Delight".
7.00 p.m.—World and Home News (London Relay).
7.15 p.m.—Theatre Memories.
7.45 p.m.—Dinner Music.
8.15 p.m.—"TIMA" With Tommy Handley (London Relay).
8.45 p.m.—Piano Solos—Waltzes.
9.00 p.m.—World and Home News (London Relay).
9.15 p.m.—Weather Report.
9.16 p.m.—ZBW "Proms" No. 15. Healy. William Concerto in C Minor .... Agnes Butcher (Piano) the Canadian Broadcasting Corp. Orch. Vaughan Williams: Symphony in F Minor .... B.B.C. Symphony Orch. Respighi: The Birds—Suite .... Brussels Royal Conserv. Orch.
10.35 p.m.—Science and Everyday Life. "Battery Research" (BBCTS).
10.50 p.m.—Sunday Evening Epilogue: read by the Rev P. James, R.A.F. (Studio).
11.00 p.m.—Close Down.

ABLE SEAMAN By HOLT



PATRICK CAMPBELL'S PIECE

In a few days' time the great Swedish people, or those of them who listen to short-wave eruptions from the foreign section of of B.B.C., will have the privilege of hearing themselves addressed, for the first time in their history, by a cattle-drover from Mullingar with a cleft palate. The address will be of short duration, but full of good stuff.

I was asked to do this broadcast a week ago by a young man named Torsten Jungstedt. He is older now, but will recover.

• • •

"You will yust answer a few questions," he said. "It will be easy."

I went along to Bush House, where the foreign sections mill about in cardboard boxes like honeycombs. In the lift were two Spaniards, three Frenchmen, a couple of Turks, four Scandinavians, and an African Negro. We chatted easily in close approximations to the English language, none closer than myself.

"Now," said Mr. Jungstedt, "we will yust put down some notes. What do you really hate?"

"Well," I said, "Heaven's above, practically everything." (At this stage I was gay, careless, ready for all comers).

"But in particular," Mr. Jungstedt urged.

"Well," I said, "I suppose people with second-hand minds. People who merely repeat what they have heard from someone else—observations about the weather, political slogans, anecdotes—"

"Anecdotes?" said Mr. Jungstedt—"a-n-n-e-c-...."

"No," I said—"e, not a. A-n-e-c-"

"Thank you," said Mr. Jungstedt. "Tell me," he went on, "did you find more of that type in Dublin than here in London?"

"Oh, no", I said. "In Dublin most people seem to realise the value of pressenting even the most prosaic idea...."

"Pro-sine?" said Mr. Jungstedt.

"No," I said—"prosaic. P-r-o-s-a-i-c. They realise the value of presenting even the most prosaic idea in some kind of individual form."

While Mr. Jungstedt wrote it I was getting hot, my collar was

down it wondered what it meant. I was getting hot, my collar was too tight, and I had already burnt my lip with a cigarette.

Several more of my replies were filled in. They seemed to me to be getting farther and farther away from reality. One of them in particular, dealing with the kind of effect I tried to achieve in my writing, passed my comprehension altogether.

"Right," said Mr. Jungstedt. "We will go down to the recording room."

• • •

It was a small box with a large glass window. Two chairs stood on either side of the table, with a microphone in the middle. Through the window I could see an engineer bent over a couple of turntables.

"We will yust try your voice for level," said Mr. Jungstedt.

The engineer raised his thumb. I began: "Well, I suppose I chiefly dislike people with second-hand minds. People who merely repeat what they have heard from someone...."

"Thank you," said Mr. Jungstedt. The engineer seemed satisfied, but I was getting doubtful about the people with second-hand minds. I seemed to be repeating what I had heard from someone myself.

"Now," said Mr. Jungstedt. "When the green light comes on we begin. Would you like some water?"

I finished it in a gulp. It tasted of diluted isinglass.

The green light came on. Off we went. Mr. Jungstedt's voice was light and happy, full of gaiety and interest. I thought mine was rather low and steady, so I raised it an octave, and threw in some natural pauses and actor's hesitations. Once, I got lost in the middle of a sentence, and Mr. Jungstedt, ad-libbing with extraordinary competence, put in—"Yes, as you were saying....?" We finished just about together.

Mr. Jungstedt said, "Right. We will listen."

We went round into the engineer's compartment. He blew on a record, dusted it, put it on the turntable, and lowered the sound-arm. I stood gripping my notes very tightly.

Mr. Jungstedt's voice rang out in Swedish. Bright, gay Swedish and quite long. He was obviously preparing the audience for some special treat.

Suddenly it turned into English. "Now tell me, Mr. Campbell," said the voice, "is there anything that you really dislike? I mean, have you any particular hate?"

• • •

For a second there was just the whisper of the needle on the record, and then a sound like—"Unnng....."

It might have been a surgical case coming out of the ether, but I know it was me. I knew it was me because I came after Mr. Jungstedt, but I wouldn't have relied on any other evidence. This voice was unfamiliar.

"Unnng", it said—"well, Ouv suppowus what I reely don't like mowust—unng—much—is peepill wit sekun haan myunds....."

"I seem to have deviated a little from the script," I said to Mr. Jungstedt lightly.

He motioned me to be quiet.

"Unng....yeh know," it went on—"peepill who just tell yeh what dey heard from sumbody else abowut haat an ower agôh."

"Shall we switch it off now?" I said, loudly and confidently. "I don't suppose we'll be able to use very much of this. We can, perhaps, run up something else afterwards....."

"Please," said Mr. Jungstedt. "We will yust listen."

It went on and on—"In Dubbulin peepill seem teh reelise de valya of—well—wurr—of pip—of puttin' what dey say...."

• • •

It wasn't so much the accent, although that was bad enough. It was the whole texture of the voice—the monotonous, booming, pontifical, illiterate, ineffably tedious quality of the voice that left me stunned. Could this have been the sound with which I had communicated with my fellow human beings for well-nigh 30 years.

The record came to an end. It came to an end with these words, slowly trailing away to nothing—"Oh gosh—I'm sorry—I'm done—I've—broken—down."

I believe it is Mr. Jungstedt's intention to use at least a portion of this message for the entertainment and instruction of

his friends at home, but Mr Jungstedt is a genius.

For me, the rigid lip, the vow of silence. Any further messages from me will be conducted through the medium of drawings in the sand, or smoke, regulated by a blanket, rising from a slow-burning fire.

Two of those fairy cakes, please, and a delicious éclair.

The part of London I like best is a cafe in slumbrous Soho. Outside this cafe the Cypriots gather, and the Jamaicans, the exiled Leopard Men from Sierra Leone wearing wide-brimmed hats, emigres from Alabama, and jet-black boxers from the Cardiff docks.

They lean against the doors of this cafe all day long, playing dice, and sharpening razors. They are quiet men with hooded eyes, and when they speak it slips out like vitriol from the very corners of their mouths.

But what I really like about this cafe is the notice above the door.

The notice reads: "Afternoon Teas a Speciality.

Nationalisation Will Flop

By Air Vice-Marshall DONALD BENNETT

Under nationalisation the industry concerned must be placed under a responsible Minister.

Now it is inevitable that such a Minister should be, first, a politician. He is not likely, therefore, to have the specialised knowledge required actually to manage the industry placed in his charge. Moreover, his advisers will be Civil Servants of unbiased opinion, and therefore they will have no specialised knowledge.

It is further inevitable that if they share responsibility for a nationalised industry they will attempt to interfere with it. They are human beings (which the nationalisers forget), and it is human for them to interfere—much the more so if they are really conscientious types.

'Pension Motive'

In the management of such an industry one must expect to be subject to such interference. It follows, therefore, that all men of initiative, of individuality of thought, and particularly men of action, will find it absolutely intolerable to continue in such a position.

The men who "know how" will ultimately refuse to be pushed about by their Civil Service and political masters, however sincere and conscientious the latter may be.

Furthermore, they will refuse ultimately to be circumscribed by the cautious attitude of utter security which permeates Government Departments.

The psychology of the "pension motive" is not likely to induce the initiative and enterprise necessary in commerce.

The human element is, of course, the most vital factor in any concern, and the deadening effect of nationalisation on the human element is undoubtedly its greatest disadvantage.

This is not political theory I am writing. It is based on practical experience.

Fine Spirit

In British South American Airways we have managed to provide an exception to this general rule by creating a spirit based on national interests and not on nationalisation interests.

Everybody in British South American Airways, including men who disagree most bitterly with the Socialist policy, worked almost fanatically to achieve success, for the obvious benefit of British commercial interests in the vital areas which we served.

They were inspired by a spirit of creativeness in building this new British airways system, and their efforts were based on the spirit of adventure and development akin to that which made us great in the past.

That spirit was the creative force behind the success of British South American Airways.

But it cannot last. Frustration and disappointment, which have been on the increase as the Ministry of Civil Aviation grew in strength, will soon, I am afraid, spoil to a large extent the great spirit which pervaded the whole organisation.

Similarly in other nationalised industries it is inevitable that even Socialist enthusiasts will see the error of their ways.

Aussie Dicovery

An example of this can be seen in many Australian coal mines where, after the first excitement of nationalisation, the workers discovered all too soon that this "public ownership" was in fact anything but public ownership—it merely meant that power was vested in the hands of a few Civil Servants and Ministers.

It meant that they became mere pawns in a game of politics, being pushed about at will.

Consideration for their conditions was no longer based on human sympathetic lines. They were regarded rather as numbers in an automatic bureaucratic machine.

The failure of the Queensland coal mines is perhaps worthy of study by at least the more sincere Socialists. After all, it was a Labour Government which denationalised a large part of the industry in the State of Queensland!

But I mean to make it clear that I am not merely an opponent of nationalisation as such. I am rather an enemy of the evils of restriction.

There is no reason why the Government should not invest money in industry in various ways, but monopolies are usually restrictive, and State monopolies appear from past records to be unavoidably so.

Petty Rules

If people believe that they want protection and security of all sorts, well then let them follow the Socialist creed, and we shall become subservient human beings who will deteriorate physically and mentally.

But if we have the courage and will to initiate and produce, let us sweep aside not only such restrictive monopolies as also the multitude of licences and petty regulations, permits and prohibitions which are at present preventing the productive drive from gaining impetus.

Only thus shall we recapture the spirit of optimism and hope which alone can really turn the tide towards recovery.

The Leisure Hours Of Other Lands

In America They Go Nap For Poker

Although he has about eight hours more leisure each week than most Geordies, the American is in general no hobby lover.

Sports have a vast following but bridge and poker are easily the most popular indoor games.

President Truman is a keen—and rash—poker fan. In summer he will also step out of his oval study on to the White House lawn to give his staff a hiding at pitching horse shoes.

American women go in for rug-waving, but most of the younger ones prefer rug cutting—jitter-bugging to you.

On a country walk you will encounter hardly any other hikers and only an occasional amateur artist, though amateur photography, some of it very amateur, has clicked strongly with Americans.

Newcastle has more cycling club members than there are in the whole United States, perhaps because so many Americans have cars and can get all the petrol they want at 1s a gallon.

Hobby shops do a brisk trade, selling tools and model making materials, but in America's hobbyland the dollar is often king.

So much the better if you can make a hobby pay, is a frequent attitude here. That is why stamp collecting has boomed in the last few years into a national gambling craze.

An Extra Wife

Leslie Smith Peiping.

When the average Chinese gets money, and thereby leisure, if he wants it, he does a number of things the British workman would probably like but cannot.

He buys himself the biggest, shiniest, most chromium plated American car that he can afford, and then rides around in it, puffing a big cigar so that his friends can see that he is either in the money or the government.

Then, quite often, he goes out and gets himself another wife. After that never a dull moment. His wives see to that. He thriftly maintains but one menage, and the domestic battles that ensue keep him more than occupied. When these fights overflow into the street, the leisure problem for the neighbours is solved too!

Scolarly recluses, of whom there are a few left, practise Chinese brushwriting for a lifetime to perfect their handwriting.

But for the most part other leisure-time activities exist only in European imagination and are fed by the Chinese Government from a file which I imagine they must keep, labelled "4,000 years-of-civilisation stories: For Export Only."

By Bicycle

James White Copenhagen

The cycle which takes almost every Dane to work also takes him into the country on pleasure bent.

The fact that Danish inns encourage people to bring their own sandwiches makes this kind of evening out popular, healthy and inexpensive.

Few Danes fail to belong to several associations of clubs and much time is spent at social evenings. Restaurant-going is popular, too, even with working men. Language-schools, gymnasia, and schools of dancing too, are far more widely attended than in Britain.

For the more serious-minded, there are State subsidised lectures and study circles.

As the organiser of these groups put it, "More leisure and higher wages are of no value unless you know how to use them well."

But the Danish worker has never found any difficulty in knowing what to do with his leisure. Maybe that is because he has no five-day week, and even Saturday half-holidays are quite new.

Out In The Open

H. A. Kuranda Berne.

There is never any argument among the Bunzlis (example of a typical Swiss family) when it comes to decide how to spend leisure time.

The family's motto is "Out into the open!" Mother Bunzli gets a big food parcel ready and the whole family sets out, in strong walking boots, by train, bus or boat for some beauty spot.

Weather or season are of little importance to the Bunzlis. In winter the whole family goes skiing, and there is even beauty in walking in the rain, the Swiss think.

There is a particular pleasure in anticipating the end of the march, with a halt in one of the innumerable quaint old inns strewn all over the country. Father and mother have a glass of beer or, better still, of local wine while the children get sweet cider.

There is always good company in these inns for a harmless game of cards or community singing—"yodling" as they call it in Switzerland.

And Mrs. Bunzli wouldn't be a genuine Swiss if she hadn't brought along her knitting while chatting away lightheartedly with other womenfolk engaged in the same occupation.

They Keep Fit

Ralph Heains Stockholm

Having had a Socialist Government and been thoroughl trade-unionised for the last fifteen years, Sweden has had plenty of experience in providing for increased leisure of the mass of the population.

But a strong Puritan strain has seen the Swedish authorities do all possible to attract people away from gambling, the commercial dancehalls and drinking saloons.

The physique, good taste and natural pleasant manners of Swedes in general, together with the extraordinary success of Swedes in sport, testifies to the sound use which the people make of their spare time and of their search for fitness.

In music and decor, the Swedish State-subsidised Opera and Ballet are probably the finest in Europe outside London, and have a large following at popular prices.

People's parks, with charming restaurants, children's winter and summer playgrounds, bandstands and open air dance floors are established at all towns and are visited by leading stage artists, who are paid tip-top fees.

Every town runs skating rinks, ski-jumps and ski-touring routes in the winter, and in the summer corresponding swimming and sailing facilities are laid on at popular prices. Separate quarters for men and women sunbathing unclothed are also provided.

Office Swedes are encouraged to get to know their own sports and beauty spots, however remote, by fantastically cheap rail fares.

UNION HANGS ON ITALIAN THREAD

By Alastair Forbes

Recent events have been more momentous than any that have taken place since the end of the German war.

With the signing of the Brussels pact the first big step towards Western Union was taken. Barely an hour after its signature, and barely a year after the enunciation of the Truman Doctrine, the President of the United States declared to the world America's decision to underwrite the new union with military as well as economic aid.

His speech and the support which it has evoked from the American public have put new heart into the wavering Western peoples. The Governments of Scandinavia have been encouraged to speak out boldly against the menace of Communism and to increase their participation in the 16-nation machinery. There has been a stiffening of the defences over the whole of the Western front.

Principal Fear

But though the end of the period of the paper protest may now seem to be in sight, much remains to be done in the dangerous and uncertain future.

Since Mr. Marshall's Harvard speech the principal fear inside the American Administration has been lest the still free nations of Europe should continue to delay and procrastinate over the formation of what might just as well be called a Western bloc.

There was never any doubt of American determination to assist and defend such a bloc just as soon as it came into existence. It was the reluctance and the blundering timidity of Mr. Bevin's and the Labour Party's approach to the problem which were criticised in this column and elsewhere.

Now that the first step has at last been taken everything must be done to make up for lost time. We are still on thin ice and we must move swiftly if the ice is not to break beneath our feet.

The principal ally of Russian Communism in its march across Europe has been the weakness of America and of the Western nations. This weakness has created fear, and it is that fear which has served Communism so well.

Communism, backed by irresistible Russian power, has convincingly managed to look like the winning side. Mr. Truman's great speech, the importance of which must be seen against the limitations of his country's constitution and the exigencies of an election campaign, promises early measures for increasing America's armed strength, which must remain for a generation at least our principal insurance against another world war.

Dangerous Indifference

Mr. Truman's message has made it certain that the European Recovery Programme will be disposed of before the Italian elections on April 18. Important as this undoubtedly is, it may still not be sufficient to influence the result decisively.

Signor de Gasperi himself is believed to have forecast that the Communist Popular Front poll may be somewhere in the neighbourhood of 38-40 per cent. Such a figure would be dangerously high, and would almost inevitably cause a situation in which violent civil strife might set off a continental conflict. Will Western Union be able to exert sufficient magnetic attraction to pull back Italy from the jaws of Communism?

Ever since it has been in power the Labour Government has displayed a dangerous indifference towards Italy. The only Cabinet Minister so far to visit Italy has been Lord Jowitt (selected no doubt as a suitable envoy on account of his frequent changes of side), and his mission is not known to have accomplished much.

Not Getting Support

De Gasperi's Christian Democrats, the Liberals, even the Qualunquists all the parties who stand in varying degrees for Western humanism, deserve British support. But they are not getting it.

It is most regrettable that there have not been more signs of British sympathy for Italian difficulties in recent years. It is all very well for Mr. Eden to stress the importance of Italy's being incorporated into Western Union, but it is his own war-time promises to the Senussi which are today making votes for Communism and for Russia, now supporting Italian colonial demands.

Mr. Bevin should consider very carefully if he has done everything in his power to adjust British policy towards Italy, where at present it is being principally judged and condemned on the recent clumsy handling of the Mogadishu affffair.

The Italian elections offer an opportunity for Russia to extend her conquests westwards once more by not too unconstitutional means. Should she fail, there is the gravest danger that she may exploit the probable strife in Northern Italy to a point where actual invasion of Italian soil might be contemplated.

The secession of Italy to the Communists, whether by constitutional or other means, would render France's position untenable and would thus destroy Western Union within a few weeks of its inception. There very little sign that members of the Labour Party have sufficiently understood this danger.

The Government must consider the advisability of giving by every means in its power more active assistance to the Italian people in their present confusion and doubt. In all this the Tories, too, have a part to play.

Commons And The 'Purge'

"Communism," as the Swedish Prime Minister said on Thursday, "has put itself outside the democratic community." The democratic community is, therefore, perfectly entitled to take steps against Communists which it would not normally employ against its free citizens. The steps which Mr. Attlee has announced in order to remove Communists and their friends from the public service can be welcomed without qualms of conscience.

It might well, however, have been better if the Communist Party had been made illegal in the first place.

Nevertheless, the House of Commons should be permitted to discuss the "purge," which, while well within any Government's rights, does raise issues of great political and constitutional importance.

Unnecessary Mystery

A great deal of unnecessary mystery attaches to the activities of the branch known as M.I.5.

My own small experience of that organisation suggests that its information is by no means invariably reliable. Many people would simply not recognise themselves in the descriptions contained in their dossiers. It is extremely important that the work of weeding out the political perverts should proceed with fairness as well as with speed.

For this reason there is much to be said for the appointment of an Appeal Tribunal sitting *in camera*.

"FASCIST PLOT"

Rome, Apr. 2.

The Communist-inspired newspaper La Republica tonight splashed a front page story claiming that several leading former Fascists were involved in a plot to "prepare a civil war in order to oppose a victory of the Popular Front" in the coming elections.

American "anti - Cominform counter-intelligence" and the British Secret Service were both stated to be supporting the movement.—Reuter.

FIGHTERS FOR ISRAEL

New York, Apr. 2.

About 1,500 men have been recruited here by the American League for a Free Palestine to fight for the Jewish State, Major Samuel Weiser, commander of the Hebrew Legion of England, reported.

State Department officials have said that passports will not be issued to Americans seeking to fight in Palestine.—Reuter.

FREEDOM OF INFORMATION
Fundamental Right Of The People, Says UNO Conference Resolution

Contrary Satellite Vote Defeated

Geneva, Apr. 2.

The main committee of the United Nations Conference on Freedom of Information adopted here today an American resolution declaring that "freedom of information is a fundamental right of the people, and is the touch-stone of all the freedoms to which the United Nations is dedicated, without which world peace cannot well be preserved."

The resolution was carried by 27 votes to six. The Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Byelo-Russia, the Ukraine and Yugoslavia voted against it.

An alternative Russian draft, insisting on the eradication of Fascist ideologies, was defeated.

The American resolution also said:

"Freedom of information also carries the right to gather transmit and disseminate news anywhere and everywhere without fetters.

"Freedom of information depends for its validity upon the availability to the people of a diversity of sources of news and opinion. Freedom of information further depends upon the willingness of the press and other agencies of information to employ the privileges derived from the people without abuse accepting the obligation to seek the facts without prejudice, and to spread knowledge without malicious intent.

"It further depends on an effective recognition of legal responsibility."

The British delegation obtained the deletion from the resolution of a provision condemning monopolies, which would have banned the BBC.

Tomorrow, the Committee will vote on a Russian proposal denying freedom of expression to those who advocate Fascist propaganda and aggression in any form.

The Pakistan delegate said he was willing to vote for the Soviet proposition if it excluded from the right to freedom of expression those who advocate both Fascist and Communist propaganda.

A Dutch resolution banning all previous censorship of the press, radio and films was adopted today by a technical committee of the Conference.

The Australian, Indian and Belgian delegates abstained from voting because legislation in their countries provided for previous censorship of films and writing matter in certain circumstances.

"Utterly Unreal"

The Soviet delegate said the resolution was "utterly unreal" because if States considered censorship necessary, they would not implement it.

"In view of the responsibility of some reporters, sovereign states need some protection against them," he said.

Technical committees adopted four British resolutions providing that:

(1.)—No foreign correspondent legally on a State's territory may be expelled on account of his legally exercising his right to seek, receive and import information and opinion.

Four Resolutions

(2)—A Government may not exercise any political, personal, racial, national or religious discrimination when supplying material to organs of information.

(3) No such discriminatory measures should be taken against those wishing to avail themselves of mass information media and Governments should inquire into public and private monopolies in the information organs of each country.

(4) Everyone, without intimidation or pressure, should be allowed to possess radio sets capable of receiving emissions, both national and international, on all wavelengths.—Reuter.

Queensland Strike Ends

Sydney, Apr. 2.

Queensland's 61-year-old railway and port strike, one of the most disastrous in the state's history, collapsed today after railwaymen at mass meetings overwhelmingly agreed to their leaders' advice to accept the Government's terms on wage increases.

The terms, which the men accepted, were those originally offered two months before the strike started in February. They will go back to work on Monday or Tuesday. Waterfront workers and seamen are expected here today to follow the railwaymen's lead, thus ending in a few days time the sea and rail "blockade" of Queensland.—Reuter.

Atom-Bomb Stunted Children

Palo Alto, Calif., Apr. 2.

A scientist said today the shock of the atom bomb explosions at Hiroshima and Nagasaki temporarily stopped the growth of Japanese children who came through the ordeal.

This effect was due primarily to a pressure wave which spread out with destructive effect a mile or more from the blast centres. Photographs of more than 1,000 children who were in the outer areas of the blast were taken by Dr. William W. Gruelich, Stanford University anatomist, under sponsorship of the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission. They formed the basis for the report.

Leg and arm bones shown in the photographs have telltale white lines extending across them near the ends. They show up frequently in the leg bones a little below the knee and above the ankle. This is the region of bone growth.

The leg and arm bones become longer by the gradual addition of spongy material at each end. As the child ages, the spongy matter hardens progressively toward the ends. The white cross lines represent the premature hardening of bone which should have continued to grow and lengthen.—Associated Press.

DIAMONDS FOUND

Georgetown, Apr. 2.

The British Guiana Government today closed an area of 1,000 square miles near the Brazilian frontier where large diamond finds were being made.

Using diving helmets, 15 men found stones at an average of 300 carats daily in the bed of the Echilebar River, a tributary of the Ireng, the boundary with Brazil.

The majority of the stones are large industrial stones. One miner returned here with stones of 9,000 carats found by a team of 11 men in a week.

The Government has closed the area pending negotiations with a big English mining company.—Reuter.

Rumours About Taylor's Talks With Franco

Alburn, Mar. 3.

Although neither the press nor anyone has disclosed anything about Thursday night's meeting between Generalissimo Franco and Myron Taylor, President Truman's personal representative at the Vatican, unconfirmable rumours raced through Madrid that Taylor discussed Spain's position in the event of an armed clash between the East and West.

Taylor and the United States Embassy were both silent. The U.S. Charge d'Affaires, Paul Culbertson, who was excluded from the interview by Franco himself, told correspondents today that he did not know the subject of the conversation.

The official wall of secrecy thrown around Taylor's visit and the Franco interview were fertile ground for the crop of rumours.

Those who professed knowledge pointed out that Robert Bell, a U.S. War Department Official assigned to accompany Taylor, was present at the meeting. Their version, which could be fabricated or the result of some hint dropped by official circles, was that Taylor sought to learn what Spain would do in case of war. Their version of the reply was that Spain would adopt a policy of non-belligerency unless attacked.

Rumour had it that Ceuta, the jutting point of Spanish Morocco opposite Gibraltar, also figured in the conversations.

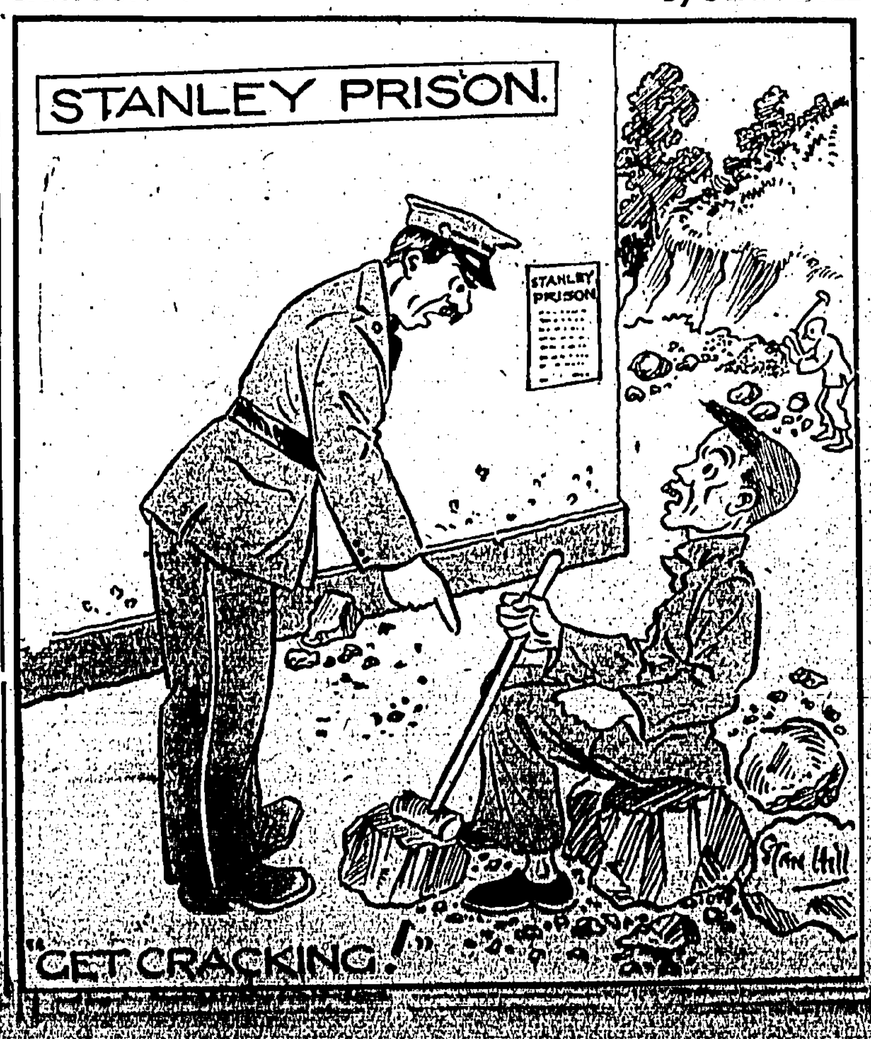
Taylor continued his conferences for the second day today. During the morning he conferred lengthily with Cayetano Icoenrni, Papal Nuncio to Madrid, and later he was the guest at a luncheon of the Foreign Minister Alberto Martin Artajo, at the Minister's official residence. Other guests included Culbertson and Edward F. Maffitt, U.S. Embassy Secretary.

The luncheon was to conclude the official programme. Taylor and Bell leave by air on Saturday.—Associated Press.

Vatican City, Apr. 2.

Cardinal Enrico Sibilia recently suffered a paralytic stroke at his home at Anagni and grave fears are expressed about his condition. It was learned today. The Pope has sent his special Apostolic Blessing. Cardinal Sibilia is now 87.—Reuter.

CARTOON By STAN HILL



"GET CRACKING!"

MAINLY ABOUT PEOPLE

By Margaret Bradbury

LEAVE IN THE U.K.

Two high-ranking members of the Hong Kong Police Force are expecting to leave the Colony in the near future to commence their long leave. They are Deputy Commissioner Mr. L. H. C. Calthrop and Senior Suptd. Mr. S. Major. Mr. Calthrop, accompanied by his wife and two children—Shirley, aged 13, and Jeremy aged 12—will sail in the Egyptian ship "Al Sudan" due to leave Hong Kong on Thursday. They will disembark at Marseilles and make their way across France by train and boat to England where they hope to arrive about May 10th. Their plans while on leave will centre around Mrs. Calthrop's family home in Devon and possibly take in a short trip to Ireland.

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Mr. Calthrop said yesterday: "My holiday plans include some tennis, golf and driving a motor car as far as the petrol allowance will allow me." Mr. Calthrop first came to Hong Kong in 1924. Since that time he has seen many changes take place including the development of Kowloon and the building of the Peninsula and Gloucester Hotels. At the time of his arival people who drove out as far as Prince Edward Road found themselves in the countryside. During the war, he was interned in Stanley and on the reoccupation he returned to England for leave and came back in July, 1946. Mrs. Calthrop and their children were in Australia during the war. An active social member of the Colony, Mrs. Calthrop is particularly interested in the Girl Guides, of which Association she is a Secretary.

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Mr. S. Major is expecting to leave on the next trip of the s.s. Canton in order to join Mrs. Major and their 7-year-old son Seymour who left Hong Kong in the ship's last trip to England in February. Mrs. Major went ahead in order to make arrangements for the schooling of Seymour who is to attend Purbrook School, near Portsmouth. Mr. Major has been in Hong Kong since 1929 and his work for many years consisted of Special Branch duty until he became Commanding Officer Hong Kong, at the end of November 1946. He was also interned in Stanley but Mrs. Major left for Australia just before the occupation where their son was born. In the absence of Mr. Calthrop, Mr. Major will become Acting Deputy Commissioner until he leaves for his holiday in England.

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NEW PHILIPPINE CONSUL.

The Hon. Manuel A. Alzate, first Philippine Consul General to Australia and New Zealand, will leave Hong Kong during the week-end for Sydney where he will establish a central office. In his party going to Australia are Mrs. Alzate, nee Emilia Ongsiako, well known Filipino pharmacist whose parents are Chinese; Dr. Adeodato J. Agbayani, dean of the School of Foreign Service of Manila University; Miss Asuncion Avelino, a Consular staff member, and Mr. Edgardo O. Alzate the Consul General's son who has been studying law at the Pontifical University in Manila. The new Consul General is not a newcomer to Hong Kong. His last visit here was in 1947 on his way to the U.N.O. rice conference in India.

At the Childrens' Easter Dress Parade held in the Hong Kong Hotel Roof Garden on Wednesday, the juvenile version of the New Look was displayed. Here are two of the young models, 4½-years-old Doreen Frisque (left) and Marina Buergin, aged 5½, showing off two afternoon dresses with frilly, three layered bustles attached to the back.

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Neither will he be a newcomer to Australia, where in 1930 he was spokesman for the Philippine delegation to the International Civil Aviation conference. Of present day conditions in his own country, Mr. Alzate said yesterday: "We have been hit by several typhoons since the end of the war, and have lost a big portion of last year's rice crop. As a rice grower, I lost 60 per cent of my own crop. The general shortage which has ensued means that we have to import through the Rice Control in the East, principally from Siam. So far we have been allocated 1,500 metric tons every three months but although this will alleviate the situation it will not allow the population to consume anything like their pre-war normal amount of rice." Saying that Manila was the most war-damaged city apart from Warsaw, Mr. Alzate added, that it is being rehabilitated gradually and buildings for busines purposes especially are being reconstructed rapidly. Housing accommodation, he said, is not good, but the shortage is not so acute as in Hong Kong. Rent controls lay down that landlords may not ask for more than 12 per cent of the assessable asset of any dwelling.

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ROYAL ARTIST.

Miss Tong Shek Sha, close relative of the former Manchurian Royal family and a niece of the late Emperor Kwan Shui, recently arrived in Hong Kong for a three weeks' holiday from Shanghai. Miss Tong is well-known in Peiping and Shanghai art circles as a talented artist of delicate silk and parchmnet paintings. In November, she held an exhibition in the Shanghai Chinese Art Bureau and showed 80 of her works. Miss Tong lived as a child in Peiping and says

Consul General M. A. Alzate, en route to Australia.

she owes her success as an artist to the time she spent in the Emperor's Palace. The many beautiful paintings and works of art which were hung in the Palace rooms inspired Miss Tong to teach herself the art of painting on silks.

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FOR SOUTH AFRICA.

Among passengers who sailed in the M.V. "Ruys" on Wednesday was Mr. "Max" Oxford, Deputy Director of Air Services in the Colony, who together with his wife is beginning long leave. They intend to spend a short time in South Africa before going on to England and are due back here at the beginning of next year. Mr. Oxford joined the Air Services Dept. in 1938 and just before the surrender of the Colony to the Japanese he escaped with a number of other Government officials and went to Chungking. He returned to Hong Kong on the re-occupation with the B.M.A. Another member of the Hong Kong community who sailed on the "Ruys" was Mr. D.J.L. MacWhirter who resigned from his position in the Secretariat to take up farming in South Africa.

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BY THE WAY.

I hear that Mr. Denys Ding, Asst. Manager of British American Tobacco Company in Hong Kong who left at the end of last month for America to consult with specialists, underwent an operation last Friday. Mr. Ding will remain away until the autumn.

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Superintendent Richard Haig-Brown, Staff Officer to the Commissioner of Police, left Hong Kong on Friday for a short visit to Singapore. He is expected back early this week.

An amalgamated session of the Portuguese Institute and the Sino-British Club is scheduled to take place at the Club Lusitano on Friday next. Father Cronin will speak on the work of Portuguese missions in China.

Dr. C. T. Wang, one-time Chinese Ambassador to America, arrived here yesterday by 'plane from Manila. Dr. Wang is head of the Chinese National Athletic Federation.

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Children from 33 schools in the Colony contributed during the week to the handcraft exhibition now on show on the 2nd floor of the Sincere Department Store. Students from the schools are showing articles comprised of metal, wood, paper and needlework, as well as novelties in embroidery and trimmings. None of the articles is for sale, but the show will remain open until next Wednesday afternoon.

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This week on Friday and Saturday the University Arts Association are presenting their first post war dramatic production "*Arms and the Man*" in the University Eu Tong Sen Gymnasium. "*Arms and the Man*" is one of Bernard Shaw's earlier plays published in a volume called Plays Pleasant. It is not only a diverting little comedy, (from which the operetta "The Chocolate Soldiers" was adapted) but also even today a telling satire on the illusions that surround love and war. Bernard Shaw was one of the first to grasp that the advent weapons had put an end to the comic-opera heroics of war and soldiering. Pistols and flashing eyes and swords were now useless against machine-guns and bombs. He also makes fun in this play, of the absurd pretences and illusions that lovers indulge in, and this gives it a perennial charm and wit. With the recent experience of two world wars behind them, audiences today might not be so startled as his early contemporaries by his mockery of cherished schoolboy heroics, but the behaviours of lovers has changed so little that what has been lost on the one count will be amply repaid on the other.

The play will be given two performances. The first on Friday will begin at 6-30 for the convenience of school parties, while the performance on Saturday will begin at 8-30.

The cast is :—Raina Petkoff—Elizabeth Ride; Catherine Petkoff—Evelyn Li; Louka—Valerie Betching; Capt. Blumtchli—Hans Anuhn; An Officer—Ernest Low; Nicola—Robert Low; Major Petkoff—Reinaldo Oblitas; Major Sergius Saranoff—Eric Ho.

The play is produced by Reinaldo Oblitas.

BUT THE LION IS NOT YET DEAD

By R.W. Thompson

The troubles which beset Britain have once more encouraged the jackals to nibble at the flank, at outposts of the British Empire. The Latin Americans, feeling their feet in this brave new world which seems to pay fine dividends in exchange for bold work, have not been slow to try their luck.

But this is no new thing. Whenever it has seemed to the Argentine or to Guatemala, Mexico, or even some of our closer friends that the Lion of Britain has been gravely embarrassed they have nibbled. There has been much sound but little fury, for they have learned always that the lion is not dead, neither is it sleeping.

They have learned also that it can still roar.

It is 100 years since Palmerston gave his first blunt, uncompromising "No" to the Argentine's demand for the Falklands. Since then it has been a routine matter, an annual skirmish for the Falklands, and with a routine answer.

The Meaning Of Empire

There is no doubt now in the mind of anyone, and if there is it is to be hoped that they will be swiftly disabused—that the [illegible] quarter the globe and comprise the British Empire have slowly taken on a meaning that should not have escaped the least intelligent observer.

The meaning is that they are all an integral part of the same family, that they are all a part of Britain inhabited by Britons.

It seems to have surprised the Guatemalans that their impertinent threats to British Honduras awakened such a swift response. They are so out of the world themselves that they had imagined that the Lion might not feel the nibble, or they imagined that it no longer dared to roar.

Lions—and especially the Lion of Britain—are friendly enough save when roused. The crews of our sloops will always be ready and glad to play football with the crews of the fleets of foreign powers even when cruising with numerous admirals a little off the course. And we shall not mind being beaten, for football is only a game. [illegible] business in very separate compartments. We do not confuse war and peace.

When the Lion of Britain roars there is much sound. But the fury is not far behind. It seems that the people of Guatemala have discovered this and the news may even have penetrated farther afield.

Meanwhile the Britons of Belize will not have been worried unduly. I know them well. I know their love and pride in Britain. The sight of the cruisers Sheffield and Devonshire within their harbour brought wide grins to those loyal faces, black faces and white faces and all shades between. For the crews of the Sheffield and the Devonshire had not come to play football.

The Unarmed Midshipman

Have you ever seen a British naval pinnace come ashore in a hostile situation? A young midshipman may be its main occupant. He is unarmed. His face is beardless. His white ducks and shorts are immaculate. The sailors have an immensely solid look. Nobody has a gun, or even a cutlass.

You ought to see it. It does you good. It makes something swell inside you. You are suddenly proud, proud and it makes you feel [illegible] It does something to the outlook [illegible]

ITALIAN ELECTION TENSION

Congress Overrides President

Washington, Apr. 2.

The United States Congress today enacted into law over the Presidential veto a $4,800 million tax reduction bill for America's 52,000,000 taxpayers.

The passage of the bill, making the tax cut effective from last January, was clinched when the Senate rolled up the better than two-thirds majority required to kill the President's veto.

Before the Senate acted, the House of Representatives had voted 311 to 88 to override the President's veto earlier in the day, with 45 votes to spare. The Senate voting figures were 77 to 10-19 above the required, two-thirds majority.

With both Chambers providing the necessary margins, the Republican-sponsored bill thus became law immediately the Senate vote was announced.—Reuter.

Left-Wing Leader Assassinated

Rome, Apr. 2.

A Left Wing Labour leader was assassinated in Sicily at midnight last night. The Interior Minister, Mario Scelba, immediately ordered a shakeup in the island's police command to forestall Communist charges of negligence.

Scelba later broadcast a blunt attack on Communist election tactics, accusing the Reds of using "calumnies, intimidation and violence" to promote pre-election fear throughout Italy.

Other government sources said the repeated Communist charge that Fascists were plotting to seize power in Italy on election day, April 18, was "deliberately aimed at alarming the nation."

Unidentified machinegunners, firing from ambush, killed Calogero Cangilnosi, Secretary of the Communist-controlled Sicilian Agricultural Workers Union near Camporeal in Northwest Sicily. Two of his companions were seriously wounded.

Twelfth To Die

Cangilnosi was the twelfth man killed in pre-election violence and the thirty-sixth Leftist Union official killed in Sicily during the last two years.

The slaying came less than 24 hours after the Communist threat to call a nationwide one-hour protest strike next Thursday unless a previous murder was solved within the week.

Christian Democratic, Republican and Right Wing Socialist labour leaders announced opposition to the strike. The Communist leaders immediately lodged protests against the government as a result of the new slaying.

Scelba, as well as changing the Sicilian police command, posted a 4,000,000-lire reward for identification and capture of the killers.—United Press.

Arms Dump

Rome, Apr. 2.

Motorised Italian troops and police swept the approaches to Rome today uncovering a vast network of hidden arms sufficient to equip a battalion. Between 30 and 40 communists were arrested.

Dispatches from Northern Italy today said a bomb was hurled at the home of a Rightist leader at Gallarate, near Milan. The leader's wife was injured. At Pistra Tagliati, sentries fired on a group of unidentified persons who tried to force their way into an armed ammunition dump.—Associated Press.

Grand Duchess Charged

Copenhagen, Apr. 2.

The independent newspaper "Information" reported today that the Grand Duchess Olga, youngest daughter of the Russian Czar, Alexander III, was leaving Denmark because the Soviet Union had charged that she actively aided Soviet refugees to resist repatriation.

An earlier report said that the Grand Duchess and her family, who have lived in Denmark for many years, would shortly leave the country for England and would later emigrate to Canada. The announcement said she was selling her estates because of the serious European political situation.

"Information" said a Soviet note to Denmark charged that the Duchess Olga was connected with a group who aided the escape of Russian refugees in Denmark, whose extradition was demanded by Moscow on "war criminal" charges. The paper said Denmark rejected the Soviet note.

The Foreign Office declined to comment upon the dispatch, which was attributed only to "informed circles", but indicated an official statement would be issued later.

Grand Duchess Olga, her husband Colonel Nikoldi Kulikofiki and their two sons—who are officers in the Danish Army—were expected to leave Denmark for England within a few days.—United Press.

RUSSO-FINNISH TALKS HANGING FIRE

Helsinki, Mar. 2.

A conflict between the President, Government and Parliament over military clauses of the proposed Russo-Finnish Security Pact today brought members of the Finnish delegation flying back to Helsinki from Moscow.

Urho Kekkonen, a personal confident of President Juho Paasikivi, and J. O. Soederhjeln arrived at Helsinki's Malmi Airport at 1.30 p.m. (GMT) after four hours delay because of fog conditions here. A message was waiting for them to report immediately to the President.

Finnish political quarters were frank in expressing concern over the crucial stage of the negotiations.

Their particular fear was that the Russians might be impatient. Marshal Josef Stalin made his original proposal to President Paasikivi by letter about six weeks ago. Among all Russian satellites who have signed similar pacts recently, only in the case of the Finns have negotiations dragged out more than a few days.

The sudden shift of developments from Moscow to Helsinki started late on Wednesday night. As nearly as the situation can be pieced together from informed Finnish sources through official secrecy this is what happened.

After consulting with his advisers and Cabinet for four days Paasikivi finally framed new instruction for the Finnish delegation on the basis of the Russian draft of a treaty.

Changes

He proposed alterations on two main military clauses. The changes would bind Finland to defend its borders in the event of attack directed against the Soviet Union but would leave Finland to decide when such attack threatened and collaboration with the Russians was to begin.

Before sending the new instructions to the delegation, however, Paasikivi decided to adhere strictly to Democratic Parliamentary procedure.

He called in the Chairmen of the Parliamentary groups and asked for a written statement of their views toward the proposed pact before midnight on Wednesday.

The majority responded as it did when negotiation were first under consideration against Military clauses.

No Comment

The returning delegates declined to make any comment after landing except to say that Pekkala, who joined the delegation late because of a serious ear infecton, was again in good health.

Paasikivi on his own authority could carry the pact negotiations to a conclusion but Parliament has the last word because it must ratify any such agreement.

Kekkonen and Soederhjeln said they planned to fly back to Moscow on Saturday.—Associated Press.

There Will Be No Atomic War

Prague, Apr. 2.

Hyman Levy, professor of Mathematics at London University, told Socialist scientists here yesterday he was "convinced" Russia had the atomic bomb.

He said, however, there would be no atomic war because the workers of all the Western countries would refuse to fight against Russia.

According to the Prague papers Professor Levy said he was "convinced the USSR knows how to produce atomic bombs and has some of them."

Professor Levy came to Czechoslovakia at the invitation of the Ministry of Information. He lectured at "Slav House" for the Socialist and Workers Academies and the Scientists Society.—United Press.

Baldwin Estate

London, Apr. 2.

Stanley Baldwin, three times Prime Minister between the two world wars, left a net estate of £277,467, probate of his will disclosed today.

Baldwin, created Earl Baldwin of Bewdley in 1937, died last December at the age of 80. Death duties totalled £139,164.

Baldwin left undisclosed amounts as marriage settlements for two of his four daughters and the bulk of his estate to his two sons, Oliver Ridsdale Baldwin, who succeeded to the title, and Arthur.

The sons were granted probate.—Associated Press.

Chinese Arrested In Siam

Bangkok, Apr. 2.

A police announcement today denied recent published reports that they arrested a group of persons allegedly plotting to "absorb" the Siamese people.

It was also announced that the police arrested Lim Yoo Hong, a Chinese who was deported from Siam 11 years ago. The announcement said Lim addressed a letter to China, identifying himself as a member of a secret Tong soliciting money for use in combatting Chinese Communists in Siam.

It said Lim would be tried for violation of the deportation law.—United Press.

Cynical Betrayal Of Jews—Laski

New York, Apr. 1.

Professor Harold Laski of Britain tonight characterised the Palestine situation as "one of the most cynical betrayals in history."

In a speech at the American Jewish Congress, Laski said the British Government was most responsible for the betrayal.

He charged that the British Government had "sacrificed its honour—and the Jews."

Laski also blamed the United States Government, British Jews and world Jewery.

He said the British Government sheltered itself behind a Jewish terrorism which it itself incurred.

Charging that the United States Government made the question a "football of voting strategy," Laski said it has "been confused, reckless and timid at the same time."

"We Jews too must accept our share of the blame," he said.

World Jewry had failed to convince the Arab masses that the development of a Jewish Homeland would be an Arab liberation as well as a Jewish achievement.

His politics here would be "fatal inactivity" on the whole question at Lake Success.

Laski declared it is probably too late to prevent an "outbreak of hostilities which is both unnecessary and futile," adding that the hostilities "will destroy more than Palestine."

The Jews, he said, have no alternative but the search for life.

"If Britain, America and Russia decided that they must fight to live, they will fight."

"If the men who rule us let things drift outside the Middle East as they have within its boundaries there will be no Jewish problem because there will be no Jews," he said.

But Laski added, "the world will not listen to our warning."

He said the first gun fired in Palestine after May 15 will echo around the world for ever. It is the first gun in the third world war which will end for our generation the process of civilisation.—Associated Press.

No Danish Demob Yet

Copenhagen, Apr. 2.

The Danish Ministry of War announced today that 2,400 privates of all ages will have to remain under the colours until July 10. Their service period had been due to end today.

A majority of the Danish Parliament yesterday approved a prolonged service period in view of the tense international situation.

Two groups of reserve officers will be called up during the next 60 days but the number of these officers are not yet known.—United Press.

BELIEVES BENES IS ILL

Southampton, Apr. 2.

The former Czech Ambassador in Ankara, Henry Kolowrat, said today he believed President Benes was ill and was being forced to make pro-Communist statements.

M. Kolowrat resigned his post because he did not agree with Czechoslovakia's foreign policy. He sailed on board the "America" for New York today.

"I hope to collaborate with people in the United States of Czech and Slovak origin there are more than one million of them—to bring about a change of government in my homeland," he told shipboard reporters.—United Press.

Congressman Denied A Passport

Washington, Apr. 2.

The State Department disclosed today that it has refused to issue a passport to Representative Leo Isacson, American Labour Party Congressman from New York, who wanted to attend a meeting in Paris next month dedicated to furnishing aid to the Greek guerrilla forces.

The Department's action in refusing a passport to a Congressman is unprecedented.

Isacson won his seat in Congress in a special election last February with the support of Henry Wallace's Third Party Presidential candidate.

The passport was not denied because of Isacson's political beliefs but because the purpose of his proposed visit is against U.S. foreign policy.—United Press.

Forrestal Asks For Conscription

Washington, Apr. 2.

The Defence Secretary, Mr. James Forrestal, formally asked Congress today to adopt universal military training and to conscript men from 19 to 26 years of age for military service.

His message was given to the Senate Armed Services Committee, and immediately afterwards General Eisenhower appeared to give evidence before the Committee.

He told the Senators that the United States "cannot live as an isle of democracy in a surrounding sea of dictatorship."

It was absolutely necessary for the United States to strengthen her armed forces for self-defence.—Reuter.

U.S. WHEAT EXPORTS

Washington, Apr. 2.

The Government today allotted enough grain for export to shortage areas in May to pass its minimum goal of 520,000,000 bushels for the crop year ending on June 30. Export quotas for the 11 month period ending May 31 total 521,900,000 bushels.

The May quota was set at 52,570,000 bushels. The decision on the June quota is expected to be made later this month. The May allocations include Western Europe 33,000 bushels, the Netherlands East Indies 5,000 bushels, Japan and Korea 12,000 bushels and the Philippines 10,000 bushels.—Associated Press.

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BIRTH

McDOUALL. At Queen Mary Hospital on the 3rd April to Kathleen Glover, wife of John Crichton McDouall, a daughter Anne Glover.

DEATH

MRS. T. C. THOM, dearly beloved mother of Wesley Thom, passed away on April 3rd after a short illness. Funeral will leave the Hongkong Sanitorium, Happy Valley at 3 p.m. on Sunday, April 4th.

BETTER THE DEVIL YOU KNOW

The copious flow from the pen of the "Sage of the Whangpoo," Randall Gould, editor of the Shanghai Evening Post and Mercury, is almost required reading in Shanghai. There is usually a solid four columns of orthodox stuff which the English-speaking people take to their bosoms to rock with in their misery, to laugh with when a dart strikes home, but most of all just to agree with.

However, early this week, in the unusual form of a "Letter to Washington," Gould, always an anti-communist, may this time have divided his preponderantly conservative audience. Speaking out against the current leaders in Nanking as unfit for the receipt of American aid, the veteran China journalist said: "My impression is that gradually some new blood will have to emerge. Virtually all the old-timers, in office and out, have abandoned whatever mandate from heaven they once had.

"We should not waste strength in trying to prop up rotten trees any longer. I am confident that there is new growth which will prevail if encouraged, and bring with it a real rebirth for China."

A reputation like Randall Gould's is not won in a day and those who have closed their minds to the possibility of cooperation with a conjecturable Red master of China or who paid mere lip-service to General Marshall's appeal for the inclusion into the Chinese Government of "liberal elements," must have creased a brow or two in thought.

And it would not be a happy thought, because foreigners experienced in things Chinese have long learned to distrust talk of a "real rebirth for China." One has only to read Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's message to the opening session of the current first constitutional National Assembly to realize that he still calls the Kuomintang the "revolutionary party." Still a revolutionary party at a time when a trustworthy American editorial writer, among many many others perhaps not so charitably intentioned, calls it a rotten tree not worth propping! This revolutionary talk is the kind of heady, controversial thing that the old China hand wants to avoid like the plague.

To the foreigner, a "rebirth for China" means political, military and social convulsions or all the turmoil of maternal labour where there is no guarantee that the infant will not be stillborn. Or when the product has the second wind qualities of the KMT, it may endure—as the KMT has—for 20 years before someone responsible calls it "a rotten tree."

No, the foreign resident in China would like to know instead if there is not some method of improving existent leadership. He is not blind to the appalling deficiencies of the Nanking Government. If his interests are big enough, the inefficiencies of KMT rule, to say nothing of its vicious chauvinism, have already caused him to lose more in real wealth than is collected periodically by the Chinese administration in an entire inland province.

The truth appears to be that, after a bruising two and a half years, the foreign businessman has begun to tame the various officials assigned to him and who regarded him as "their territory." Gone are the days—as in 1946—that the "business tax" from a single foreign company, the Standard-Vacuum Company of New York, comprised a full quarter of Shanghai's city government revenue for that month.

There is serious talk on the part of the incumbent government of "permitting" foreign businesses to remit part of their profits to their home countries. There are even "advances" to point to, like the Lewis Reynolds participation in the aluminium industry in Taiwan. New men would mean a completely fresh start.

THE FREEDOM OF THE PRESS

By H.G.W. Woodhead, C.B.E.

When the London *Times*, in its news and editorial columns, emphasized the responsibility of the Chinese Press in Hongkong and in Canton for the Shameen outrage, and asserted that the Chinese authorities were suppressing information running counter to their own versions of what happened in the former Kowloon City area and on Shameen, the Chinese Government took umbrage at the suggestion that there was any censorship of the Chinese Press, and Mr. Hollington K. Tong, Director of the Ministry of Information at Nanking took the trouble to cable a long letter to that journal endeavouring to refute the suggestion that "the Chinese Government....can turn Chinese newspaper attitudes on and off like a tap in response to changing Government policy."

Such a picture of the Chinese Press, he asserted, "is fantastic to say the least." And he went on to state that there was no such authority in the Government, that Chinese editors with a strong sense of democratic values would be the first to repudiate such an invasion of their prerogatives, and that any discussion of news between Government officials and publishers was free from "any suggestion of coercion." He wound up with the unctuous statement that he was certain that "*The Times* would be the last to suggest we permit these events to stampede us into the backward step of peacetime censorship."

"Times" Reply

The *Times*' reply to this sophistry may well be reproduced, in part.

"He (Mr. Tong) omits to mention that last October there was a restoration of war-time mail and telegraph censorship at the discretion of local authorities, and that even before that time, the military had been accustomed to take action against newspapers publishing accounts of Communist victories, or giving prominence to demonstrations by students. In May, three Liberal organs were suspended by garrison headquarters at Shanghai. In June a leading Shanghai newspaper publicly protested against the censorship exercised over its editorials and against the official ban upon news not emanating from the Central News Agency. Whether this kind of control of the Press is legal or illegal is beside the point; what matters is that it goes on. An outburst of anti-British agitation over the death of a Kowloon hawker has been traced to the issue of an instruction to all Canton newspapers by the local Kuomintang. The authorities have in fact, from time to time suspended papers which incited to violence. Within the last two weeks they have inflicted the same penalty upon a newspaper which affronted Chinese Muslims. A formal censorship of Chinese newspapers may not be legally recognized, but the executive Government and the Kuomintang can exercise control over any newspaper which fails to conform to the policy they favour."

Common Knowledge

It is common knowledge that the Kuomintang has made desperate attempts to acquire control of the Chinese vernacular Press in Hongkong ever since the reoccupation. The importance that it has attached to Kuomintang propaganda has been shown by the fact that a member of the Central Executive has been appointed publisher of the *National Times*, the local organ of the Party. This journal, however, does not enjoy a circulation approaching that of other dailies. And this became a very sore point with the Party. The inner history of the attempt to acquire control of the Colony's largest Chinese newspaper, if ever told, would make amazing reading. Now new methods are being applied—although, of course, as we know from Mr. Hollington Tong, peacetime censorship is entirely unknown in China, and would be repudiated by Chinese editors with their strong sense of democratic values.

Canton's Press

Canton has little reason to be proud of its vernacular Press. A number of small papers circulate locally, most of them financed by and serving the interests of individual politicians or cliques or groups. None of them can compare in size, circulation or news coverage with the leading Chinese newspapers in Hongkong. This state of affairs has recently led to a merger of four Canton newspapers—the *Chung Shan Jih Pao*, the *Hu Ping Jih Pao*, the *Kwang Chow Jip Pao* under the title of the *Kwangtung Jip Pao* (*Kwangtung Daily News*), the first issue of which is to appear on May 1. The merger is reported to have been suggested by Dr. T. V. Soong, the Governor, in order to centralize Kuomintang propaganda, and he will be honorary Chairman of the Board of Directors.

In the meantime efforts have been made to exclude Hongkong papers other than Kuomintang organs, from street sales in Canton. The first move was a ban on their carriage to Canton by aeroplane—which had enabled them to appear on the streets at a reasonable hour. The next move—the antithesis of that freedom of the Press on which Mr. Hollington Tong so strongly insists—has been an order that all Hong Kong newspapers desiring to circulate in Canton must register with the local authorities. Various types of information are required, including the political background of editors and publishers, and if approved the newspapers will be granted a weekly licence only! It is obvious that the "political background" of a number of Chinese Editors in Hongkong will be unacceptable to the Canton Kuomintang, and that one purpose of this move is to exclude from local circulation newspapers which have not unconditionally conformed to the Party line—and control. Special inspection units have now been formed to board Kowloon-Canton trains and seize all newspapers not registered with the Social Affairs Bureau and several instances have been reported where newspapers and magazines have been confiscated by members of these units.

Flagrant Attempt

I cannot help wondering whether Dr. T. V. Soong is fully informed of, and is a party to, this flagrant attempt to curb the liberties of the Press. I also wonder whether the strong democratic sense of the Cantonese editors has prompted them to protest against this attempt to throttle all competition.

I suppose that strictly speaking the Chinese Government can legally ban the circulation of external newspapers—provided the pretence that freedom of the Press exists in China is abandoned. I can even understand measures being taken to prevent the circulation of Communist propaganda. But it is the negation of freedom to ban from street sales newspapers which by no stretch of the imagination can be considered seditious or subversive—whose only fault is that they prefer to remain independent, and choose their own editors, publishers and managers. Imagine the absurdity of the French authorities in Calais suddenly banning import of British newspapers by airmail, or calling upon the Editors and Publishers of the *Times*, the *Daily Telegraph*, and the *Daily Herald* to furnish details of their political backgrounds!

Only a few weeks ago a Chinese Delegation passed through Hongkong on the way to attend the United Nations Conference on Information, the purpose of which is to discuss freedom of information. No doubt, following the official line set by Mr. Hollington Tong, they will try to convince the Conference that complete freedom of the Press, accompanied by the absence of peacetime censorship, exists in China. It is a pity that some responsible body in this Colony does not inform the Geneva Conference of the real facts.

"Free Of Control"

"Wartime censorship in China was abolished by order of the President on September 1, 1946" wrote Mr. Hollington Tong. "Since that date the Press of China has been completely free of control and direction by the the National Government or by any of its officials. Chinese newspaper editors, like those of the Western democratic nations, follow their own judgments and evaluations in their selection and interpretation of news."

Yet the Canton Kuomintang is not only attempting to control and direct the local Press, but to extend that control and direction over the free Press in a British Colony. Surely, now that the facts can no longer be concealed, Dr. T. V. Soong will take note of, and steps to correct, the inconsistency between Nanking's professions, and the actual practices of the Social Affairs Bureau in Canton.

NEW PLAN FOR PALESTINE

By SCRUTATOR

The American decision about Palestine represents an important victory for common sense. The United States recognises that the partition plan which it induced the General Assembly of the United Nations to adopt cannot be implemented by peaceful means. Accordingly it withdraws its support from it, and will instead propose (at a meeting of the General Assembly to be specially convened) that a temporary trusteeship for Palestine should be set up under the Trusteeship Council of the United Nations. The consent of the Council has, however, first to be obtained; for it is that body which would instruct the Secretary-General to convoke the General Assembly.

The proposal, if it goes through, will fill the most obvious lacuna in the Palestine situation. That is, it will provide a definite authority to whom Great Britain can transfer the responsibilities of Government when she relinquishes her responsibilities under the Mandate on May 15. The time is short—under two months; but it should prove sufficient, if the most is made of it. Seen in the concrete, the problem cannot be evaded. When British authority ceases, some other authority must be there—to control the police, to take the money collected by the revenue officers, to enforce the decisions of the law courts, and to pay the salaries and others expenses in the general administration, the education services, the health services, the agricultural services, or what you will. These are not threads which can be let drop for a few weeks or months and then picked up again. Someone must be there to hold them all the time.

America Let Herself Be Deceived

The solution for this problem under the partition scheme was that each of the fragments, the Jewish and the Arab, should be equipped with a Provisional Council. They were to be set up by April 1, which would have given them about six weeks to make their arrangements before shouldering the definite burden. Unfortunately for the plan, it soon became obvious that neither by April 1 nor by any other date predictable would an Arab Provisional Council be set up. This could easily have been foreseen at the time when partition was adopted, and probably would have been had not America let herself be deceived by Jewish assertions that the Arabs would not fight. Great Britain shares no blame for that pretence. She never countenanced it in any way, nor does she now. She made it clear throughout that, if a settlement by force were adopted instead of one by consent, she herself would make no contribution to the force employed. From that position she is not to be moved.

Once the impracticability of immediate partition was recognised, there were only two alternative ways of solving the problem of Government. No. 1 was that Great Britain should prolong the exercise of her mandate beyond May 15. No. 2 was that the United Nations should create some other trustee body to act through. No. 1 had become inconceivable. The original partition decision by the General Assembly launched, as we knew it must launch, one of the most horrible of guerrilla wars. It continues day by day with killings on both sides; and the British force in their thankless task of keeping order and trying to save life suffer grievous casualties from Jews and Arabs alike. These losses have hardened the determination of British public opinion that we should clear out of Palestine as quickly as possible. No British Government could act otherwise.

Policy Alone in The Field

Thus Policy No. 2 was really alone in the field. The American Government has acted wisely in recognising that and bowing to necessity, though in so doing it is bound to create domestic difficulties for itself with the Jewish-American voters. It remains to be seen what sort of trusteeship body will be proposed.

It must differ materially, it would seem, from the present United Nations Palestine Commission, which is a body designed to negotiate and not to govern and administer. Something smaller and more homogeneous is needed, with a specific force at its back comparable with that of the 100,000 British troops, who for the past two years or so have stood at the back of the Mandatory's Government. Further, its relation to Lake Success presents a problem. The present Commission, although the policy of the General Assembly gave it birth, acts under and reports to the Security Council. That is, its decisions might be halted at any moment by the veto of a Great Power. Would it be possible to govern Palestine on such terms?

Autonomy Develops

It is difficult to see how the new authority can in the first instance behave very differently from the British. Already under the British, although the formal development of Arab and Jewish States is blocked, certain unplanned developments do make towards self-Government on partitionist lines. The British military authorities, confronting a task of extreme difficulty, naturally try to narrow their responsibilities wherever they may. Certain Palestinian areas are completely Jewish, especially the city of Tel-Aviv, and certain others, e.g., the district of Samaria are completely Arab. In these there are no internal causes of disorder, and consequently there is seldom need for action by British troops or police.

New Autonomy Being Developed

Conversely there are other areas, some of them very important, in which both communities are strongly represented, and which consequently are the scenes of constant fighting. Jerusalem is such an area and Haifa is another. The resulting tendency is to withdraw troops and police from the homogeneous areas and concentrate them in the contentious ones; and in consequence the homogeneous areas largely take over their own policing and develop some degree of new autonomy.

This tendency may go further as British troops come to leave Palestine. For special reasons, some of the most contentious areas will have to be evacuated last—Haifa, because it is our port of embarkation, and Jerusalem, because of its claims as a Holy City. To Jerusalem partition under the United Nations scheme does not apply; it is to be internationalised under a United Nations Governor with an international police. Nothing is more desirable than that Lake Success should hasten preparations for this part of the programme. At present, with the British forces doing their utmost to guard Jerusalem, lives are lost and buildings destroyed there every day. Should the United Nations have no force ready to take over when ours leave, it is here that the consequences will be most disastrous.

An Explosion of Anger

The change in American policy will cause an explosion of anger among Zionist militants. But that could hardly be avoided. What wiser-minded Jews should consider is that Zion cannot last on a basis of hostility to the Arabs. Suppose the issue came to an open war, and the Jews won—what then? The resulting tiny Jewish State islanded in a hostile Arab sea could never long survive. Under the persistent Arab boycott it would wither away. The only possible basis for a Jewish National Home in that part of the world is compromise.

The Day-By-Day Life Of Seven GUILTY MEN

By PAUL BRETHERTON

They say that the quickest way of quitting this life in Berlin is to go too near the walls of Spandau Gaol. They open fire without warning, and the over-inquisitive explorer is more than likely to find himself prostrate in the road, not knowing whether the bullets that floored him were fired by a British, American, Russian or French sentry.

Inside the gigantic building are seven men, some young, but all of them listless and indifferent. Three are now ill, and the betting is that they will have gone before the next immediate chapters of history have been turned.

The seven men, the remnants of the mighty gang who plotted with Hitler to turn the world upside down and bring all humanity under the German whip, now potter about their prison, doing all the futile things that prisoners usually do, oblivious of the commotion and complications that their presence in Spandau has been causing.

It is the official view of the Four Power Authority in Berlin that these men are still a menace; that there exists the possibility that one or more of them might be rescued and spirited away to lead a Resistance Movement somewhere; and that any one of them, however woebegone, ill or dispirited he may be now, could still call upon a devoted following merely because of his former close association with the Fuehrer.

Long Sentences

The daft Hess, the fat and tearful Funk, and the dapper, peevish-faced Grand Admiral Raeder are there for life, assuming that the gaol remains under quadripartite governorship for that length of time; a lot of things could happen which might end their span far more quickly than was ordained at the great trial.

Speer, the mild architect, who could never understand why the Nazis made such a fuss of him and his harmless armaments plans, and the ex-idol of Nazi boyhood, handsome Baldur von Schirach, are in for 20 years, which probably means a "lifer" for Speer, but may see Schirach emerging as an elderly and very, very depressed man.

The dignified Baron von Neurath, who made the mistake of changing the top hat he wore at St. James's for an S.S. general's hat to be worn in Prague, is there for 15 years, and Doenitz, the smart sailor, who fancied himself as a second and even more brilliant Fuehrer, has the shortest sentence of all—10 years.

These seven men are guarded by 32 warders, eight from each of the four Powers, and are governed by four governors, one of that it was decreed that no German should be allowed to set foot within the precincts of the prison, in case some attempt at liberation might be made.

This means that either the boilers must be stoked and the floors washed by Allied officials, or must be neglected; in fact, we have once again fallen back on the ever-present "D.P.s"—the Poles and Latvians and suchlike, who will do anything except go back to the lands where they were born.

Unthinkable

But even D.P.s have not been able to solve the problem of the spiritual welfare of the seven men, most of whom took up the matter of religion fairly seriously at Nuremberg. The presence of a German Lutheran pastor in the gaol would be unthinkable, and yet there is not much that a C. of E padre can do for a confirmed Lutheran.

Another matter which has teased the quadripartite brain is that of employment for the Nuremberg prisoners. It has been laid down that their daily life shall be that of any ordinary German convict.

It is also laid down that convicts shall do some useful work, in addition to taking exercise and growing food.

At present the convicts in Berlin's prison are busy making shoes of straw which have very effectively helped out the desperate shoe shortage in the capital.

But before Hess and his companions could take part in this scheme they would have to be taught how to make the shoes, and they would have to be taught by a German. This was out of the question, so the seven men are busy making envelopes with paper and glue — a task which they could practically teach themselves.

Spandau Gaol, with its governor's mess, and its warders' mess attached, is the only spot in Europe where the four allies have clothed their representatives in a common uniform, and the eight warders from each nation are now equipped with a smart grey confection.

The Hess Story

The governors, however, have not brought four-Power accord to such a length. This accord was in danger of foundering in the early days, when the seven prisoners were still in Nuremberg, awaiting transfer to Berlin.

The Russians proposed firmly, and apparently without expecting opposition, that they should be kept in solitary confinement on the severest diet, and possibly even in darkness.

The British pointed out that this would be increasing the sentences passed by the Nuremberg judges, and was against human principles anyway. After much debating the Russians gave way.

So the prisoners were packed off in a Dakota from Nuremberg to Berlin, to live exactly the same life and eat exactly the same food as the most ordinary gaolbird in Germany.

The vast gaol, hankered after by the authorities who have to deal with the other hugely overcrowded gaols in Berlin, is protected against any conceivable form of raid, including a possible attempt to land inside by helicopter.

It houses a fine garden, where the seven men do their daily bit, and that is about the only useful thing that happens there. The warders tell a story about the garden. Hess was instructed to get busy with a hose on the lettuce beds. He said: "Let Raeder do it; he knows more about water than I do!"

Mounting U.S. Resentment

Soviet Actions In Berlin Seen As Part Of A Long-Range Programme

"Loss Of Face" For Western Powers

Washington, Apr. 3.

Top government officials are now pretty well convinced that the Russians want to convert Berlin into the Communist capital of a Soviet dictated "separate" German government. This is believed by some of the best informed American experts on Russian and German affairs to be the long-range purpose behind the Russian moves to squeeze the United States, Britain and France out of their sectors of Berlin.

New and more drastic measures will be imposed by the Soviet leadership, these officials predict, for the simple reason that the steps they have so far taken are not adequate to make Berlin too hot for the Western powers. Meantime, the Russian restrictions on rail and highway traffic between Berlin and the West caused mounting resentment in Congress.

Senator Forrest Donnell, Missouri Republican, introduced a resolution asking the State and Army Departments for all documents relating to the four-power occupation of Berlin so that the Senate may determine whether the rights of the United States and its citizens are being violated.

Senator Henry Lodge, Massachusetts Republican, said the Berlin incident shows the necessity for military preparedness by the United States. He said it also shows that a "ghastly error" was "made at the end of the war when we withdrew our troops from what is now the Russian zone of Germany."

When the incident first developed this week, there was a tendency among some authorities here to regard it as primarily an expression of annoyed resentment on the part of the Russians against Western moves to unify Eastern Germany. The Russians were believed to be testing out how far they could push the United States around and embarrass it in the eyes of Western Europeans without getting a serious kickback.

Now the whole affair is viewed as fitting in a broad Soviet strategic plan, balanced against the American strategic plan for Europe.

Months ago the Russians began developing an organisation in their zone, now known as the German Peoples Congress. It is Communist controlled but claims to represent political interests from all Germany.

The Peoples Congress is regarded by American and other western officials as the mechanism through which the Soviets plan to create a Communist Government for Germany.

Final Action

The setting which they need for this final action is Berlin. Presumably they want it a completely Communist city. At present it is the only open city, politically speaking, in the Soviet zone. Political freedoms are so strong in the American, French and British sectors, that political opposition to the Soviets exists even in the Russian sector.

What the Russians are believed to be striving for is complete Communisation of the traditional heart of Germany, Berlin, so they can make the strongest possible claim that the Government they are expected to set up has the right to speak for the whole nation.—Associated Press.

British Opinion

London, Apr. 2.

Diplomatic quarters in London expressed the view today that the Soviet actions in Berlin were designed to bolster sagging Russian prestige at a crucial moment in European politics.

They believe that any settlement of the crisis provoked by the Soviet clamp-down on transport and travel through either zone to Berlin is bound to result in loss of face for the western powers.

This in turn, they said, might be expected to have the following effects:

Firstly, It would bolster the morale of the Italian Communists in the critical pre-election period;

Secondly, It would tend to stem the rising if unorganised, unfavourable Czech reaction to the recent Communist coup in Prague;

Thirdly, it would create an uneasy atmosphere for the Anglo - French - American-Benelux talks on the future of Germany scheduled to resume this month. There is strong evidence that the setting of the date for resumption of these talks is now being delayed pending the outcome of the Berlin developments.

Fourthly, It might produce similar uneasiness at the Paris Marshall plan conference, partially offsetting the encouragement given by the recent Congressional victories of the European aid programme supporters.

Fifthly, It might slow down the rising anti-Communist trend in the Scandinavin countries which has taken gigantic strides in the direction of the Western camp in recent months.

The Result

These quarters believe the present situation will force the Western powers to call for an early meeting of the Allied Control Council in Berlin—the first since Russia's historic walkout.

Whatever the Soviet reaction—whether they agree to a ACC meeting or not—will be subject to propaganda interpretation as an exhibition of Russia's predominant authority, they said.

There are indications here that the British Government is convinced the Soviet moves are designed to fluster the Western powers. If so, they have failed so far.

Invalid

Foreign Minister Ernest Bevin refrained from any sudden reaction. Reports of an emergency cabinet meeting had been denied, and Premier Clement Attlee remained at his country home.

Foreign Office statements were calm and limited in scope. The spokesman said today only that Britain considered the Soviet action invalid and there is absolutely no intention of withdrawal from the British zone of Berlin.—United Press.

Appalling Menace

Williamsburg, Va., Apr. 2.

Prime Minister W. K. MacKenzie King of Canada today called on all free nations to act swiftly together to halt the appalling menace of "Russian expansion."

The Canadian Premier spoke at Canadian-American Day ceremonies in his honour at the historic William and Mary College here.

He did not identify Russia by name but his words were unmistakable. He said the menace to freedom has never been graver or more insidious than it has become within the last three years. That menaces arises no longer merely from armed aggression aimed at territorial expansion, he said.

He said the freedom of man is threatened not only by military power but an organized conspiracy to "establish tyranny over human minds."—United Press.

N. Ireland And The Empire

Belfast, Apr. 2.

Colonel Samuel Haughton, a Northern Ireland Member of the House of Commons, today started a worldwide movement to unite people of Northern Ireland stock in defence of Northern Ireland's position within the British Commonwealth.

As a counter to attacks of the Anti-Partition League, which is campaigning for a United Ireland governed from Dublin, Colonel Haughton plans that all Ulster associations and institutions abroad should be brought into direct touch with Belfast. On a given day, they should all make declarations that Northern Ireland will remain loyal to the British Crown and Empire.—Reuter.

Military Activity In Siberia

New York, Apr. 2.

Russian Siberia—only 26 miles from American Alaska is a beehive of military activity, activity, according to Jim Lucas, Scripps Howard staff writer, in an article in the "World Telegram."

Writing from the American base at Anchorage, Alaska, Lucas said that the Russians speeded up their Siberian programme in the last 12 to 18 months and reported following developments:—

Petropavlovsk, Russian naval base on the Kamchatka Peninsula, has become the Russian Pacific submarine headquarters where submarine pens and airfields have been construted;

Russian fighter bases have been reopened on Chukotski, Poluostrov Peninsula;

There is considerable military activity along the Okhotsk sea, just back of the Kamchatka Peninsula;

Sakhalin Island has become the Russian Arctic staging base; and

Something—probably military—going on at Ulan Udo near Lake Baikal.

Lucas quoted Lieutenant-General Nathan Twining, who heads the United States Alaska Command as saying while there is no outward sign Russia is preparing for trouble up there, they have military power for starting it.—Central News.

Pan-American Talks On Colonies

Bogota, Apr. 2.

Mr. George Marshall, the American Secretary of State, held private conferences here today with the Pan-American Conference delegates from Venezuela and Argentina, both strong supporters of the resolution against European colonialism in the Western Hemisphere.

These two meetings with Senor Bettancourt, leader of the Venezuelan delegation, and Senor Juan Stillio Bramuglia, the Argentine Foreign Minister, were the first American moves to build up a bloc against the Guatemalan intention to press her claims for British Honduras.

The Argentine claims in the Antarctic are reported to have come up in the discussions. Latin American interest in colonial problems has been overshadowed temporarily by the United States declaration that there will be no Marshall Plan for this hemisphere.

In Doubt

In any case, the Conference position on the colonial problem was in doubt today because of the impending United Nations General Assembly session, called for April 16, to discuss Palestine.

Many leading delegates will probably have to leave here to attend that meeting and it is generally assumed that Mr. Marshall will return to Washington at that time.

Many subjects will have to be passed on, it is believed, to another Pan American meeting to be held later this year.—Reuter.

SHARP REPLY

Teheran, Apr. 1.

Ibrahim Hakimi, Persian Premier to-day presented at the Soviet Embassy here the Persian Government's reply to the Soviet note of March 24, which protested at the alleged United States interference in Persian internal affairs.

The Persian reply, although politely worded, insisted the assertions in the Soviet note constituted "interference in Persian internal affairs.—Reuter.

Warning To Britons In Palestine

Jerusalem, Apr. 2.

The Palestine Government expects "serious trouble" in the Holy City after Britain gives up the mandate on May 15, Mr. S. J. Jordan, British Commercial Agent in Palestine and chairman of the British Community Council in Jerusalem, told an audience of 150 Britons today.

The Government considered it advisable that those Britons with "no roots" in the Holy Land should evacuate and named April 15 as the last day on which the Government would be prepared to offer shipping and transport facilities to quit Palestine.

Outlining the precautions drawn up to safeguard the lives of Britons who are remaining in Jerusalem after the termination of the mandate, Mr. Jordan said the city would be divided into four zones with a permanent radio link between the zones.

The first radio tests would be made within the next seven days and all Britons are advised to remain close to their radios.

Food Supplies

Emergency food and fuel supplies, sufficient to last the British community in Jerusalem two or three months have been organised as a security precaution in the event of the Holy City becoming a "battlefield" after the withdrawal of the British civil and military administrations, which is scheduled to begin on May 15.

The British Community Council will also have a high powered transmitter capable of beaming messages to the outside world.—Reuter.

TROUBLE BREWING IN 'DESERT SONG' HILLS

By G.D.K. McCORMICK

Here in the Riff Mountains, associated with the lilting melodies of "The Desert Song," the spirit of revolt is brewing among the Berber tribes.

This is the storm centre of North Africa at the moment, an area where hostile stillness may break into open rebellion.

Since recent disturbances in Tetuan, the capital, where for 12 hours battle raged between Spanish troops and Moorish civilians, Spanish Morocco has been under martial law, and there has been an almost complete black-out on news.

Cause of the trouble is former Riff War rebel leader, Abd-el-Krim, who from Cairo is planning the drive for independence in his former territory. Despite his great age, Abd-el-Krim is still a figure to be reckoned with, and his prestige throughout North Africa is great.

Abd-el-Krim sent his henchman, Abd-el-Khalak Torres, leader of the North African Independence Movement, to Tangier. Here Torres made a speech in which he said that while the Moors wanted independence by peaceful negotiation, they were prepared to use force if necessary.

As neither France nor Spain is prepared to discuss the subject of independence, the use of the word "force" was construed as a hostile act. Torres was refused admittance to his native Spanish Zone of Morocco.

That started the trouble. The Moors closed their shops and business houses. The Spaniards tried to force the Moors to open them. The Moors resisted and demonstrated. Then the shooting began.

Former Nazis

What has caused tremendous resentment among the native population, and has not helped the Spanish cause one iota has been the use of ex-Nazi storm-troopers among the Spanish Foreign Legion.

These ex-Nazi thugs, wearing civilian clothes, mingled with the Moorish crowds and without warning opened fire on them.

Spanish Morocco has proved an excellent hide-out for ex-Axis supporters. Franco needs a large number of soldiers to keep his protectorate under control. And it isn't everyone who would want to live in this desolate, savage terrain. No official figures of the number of troops in the zone are given, but reliable sources put the total at round about 100,000.

Famine

The population of the zone is only about a million, so that works out at one soldier to ten civilians. And all key posts in the administration are held by the military from the High Commissioner, General Varela, downwards.

There is no "Riff Song" in the hearts of the Moors today. Drought and famine have brought their country to a sorry pitch. Modern agriculture is unknown, and the shortage of draught cattle is due to the fact that to save themselves from starvation the people have eaten these beasts of toil.

Much of the territory is still unmapped, and the roads are among the worst in the world. Money voted for road making has been swallowed up by officialdom and only rough earthen tracks remain.

By the 1880 Treaty of Morocco Britain has special privileges in Spanish Morocco, including the right to try her own nationals in consular courts. There is a British Post Office in Tetuan, the only one in the world in foreign territory. It carried on its work throughout the critical war period when Tetuan was essentially a Germanophile city. Constant attacks were made on it.

Today this post office is popular with Spaniards who use it in preference to their own. A fair-sized mail order business is done through it, thus enabling British firms to do C.O.D. export business with local firms.

War Danger?

Will sporadic rebellion here flare up into open war? It is difficult to say. Much depends on which side decides to take the initiative—that is, whether the occupying Spaniards will net swiftly and nip the Nationalist plots in the bud, or whether the Riff tribes, always redoubtable warriors, will throw caution to the wind and openly revolt.

Hundreds of independence supporters have been put in gaol at Ceuta, and Franco has brought extra troops into the Zone. But with the tide of nationalism running high, it is difficult to say whether patriotic nationalist fervour may not overcome reason and plunge these unhappy people into a bloody war.

If that happens, it is extemely difficult to forecast where it may end. A Riff War would be very difficult to isolate surrounded as the Spanish Zone is by French Moroccan territory where nationalism is also rife, and adjacent to Algeria, where Messali Hadj's Kabyle party is encamped in the mountains.

LOOKING AT AMERICA TO-DAY

It May Be A Woman's Intuition

For the first time for more than 20 years there will be children living at the British Embassy in Washington when Sir Oliver and Lady Franks arrive with their two daughters.

Awaiting the children is a room that would never have been built but for a nearly broken neck. The neck was that of Sir Esme Howard's youngest son who, in his eagerness to see guests arriving for a reception at the old Embassy, fell headling down the staircase.

So the architect of the new Embassy included a room with a window overlooking the entrance, from which future child residents could indulge their curiosity in safety and seclusion. At present it is a junk-room.

Mrs. Truman's Album

It may be just a woman's intuition, but Mrs. Truman is having every room in the White House photographed for an album to take home to Missouri.

Mr. Truman's stock is slipping. Though it will probably come to nothing some party leaders want to ditch him.

Everybody is speculating on the Republican nominee for President. A group of Washington astrologers has cast horoscopes of leading Republican possibles. Six came up with Speaker of the House, Joseph Martin, as winner next November.

To the Federal Communications Commission comes a strange request from a diaper laundry service in Texas.

They want to install two-way radio communication between their central office and cruising delivery vans with a view to the "fast dispatching of Baby's most essential lingerie."

If you think all diplomats are grave-faced and solemn meet Mr. Albert E. Clattenburg and his snag-toothed camel.

A Sensitive Palate

Mr. Clattenburg, a State Department veteran, had to lecture budding envoys on how to protect American nationals abroad. To enliven a dull subject he spoke as follows:

"A national is a tourist who has just been bitten by a snag-toothed camel. The enraged national sends for a battleship and gets a postcard which assures him it will not happen to him again. Not because the State Department is terrific, but because the camel did not like the taste."

When scandalised Congressmen heard about this they summoned Mr. Cattenburg's boss, who had never heard of the snag-toothed camel speech.

Just as Mr. C. had sworn off jokes for ever came a fresh sensation—the disclosure that 130 State Department employees had been dismissed after loyalty investigations. Then F.B.I. chief Edgar Hoover announced that a fingerprint check had turned up 11,521 Government employees with police records, "mostly for felonies."

New York

Harold Dropkin, 33-year-old New Yorker, started something when he told reporters that he had to be married in order to get a vacant three-roomed flat. He was flooded with cables and telephone calls—all from eligible spinsters. Snag was they were all more interested in the fur coat Harold had promised to give his chosen bride than they were in Harold.

"They all want to know the size of the fur coat," he said, "and I am still looking for a wife."

Los Angeles

Annual event in Hollywood, never eagerly awaited, is fashion designer Ray Driscoll's list of the film city's worst dressed stars. This year's list contains:—

Shirley Temple—"..she dresses like a refugee from a nursery."

Dorothy Lamour — ".... her frocks look like slip covers that have lost their way."

Paulette Goddard—" on her the New York is a bad look."

Deanna Durbin —".... her clothes look like she won them in a raffle."

Hedy Lamarr —".... she believes in ruffles, ruffles and more ruffles."

The New Look, says Mr. Driscoll, "is bad fashion and looks ridiculous." He includes in his list, he says, only those stars who spend small fortunes on their wardrobes and should do better.

Chicago

At last—a New Look for men. Although it is looking ahead a bit—to the 21st century, in fact.

A Chicago department store is showing male attire without collars, ties, buttons, shoelaces, lapels of pockets, made of water-resisting plastic that can be cleaned with a damp cloth.

Instead of pockets there is a wristband to hold watch and cigarette lighter, and an electronic communications set for contact with the whole world can be built in.

The store has put some examples on show at the Musseum of Science and Industry, but orders are not being taken yet.

Thirty-three-year-old waitress, Marie Bochantine, has been charged with assault after throwing a pie at a customer. "I just got fed up with irritable customers," she said. Customer alleges she served the pie "like a tennis professional."

What The Chinese Press Is Saying

New Life Evening Post: The Colony's $150,000,000 budget is no small matter. The burden of so huge a sum is too great, particularly in view of Hong Kong's superficial prosperity. In addition to this sum, the Financial Secretary hinted that there might be increased taxation.

The public cannot bear such heavy burdens. Appreciation of prevailing economic conditions in the Colony should make one fully aware what the commercial position of Hong Kong will be like during the next six months. In fact, business is already declining.

Current conditions in Hong Kong are somewhat puzzling to the public who are doubtful of Government's concern for their welfare. They are wondering whether there has been any real reciprocity between Government and the general public.

The long delay in establishing the proposed Municipal Council has discouraged the public from taking real interest in the Government. The acute shortage of school accommodation is still unsolved and public health facilities have not shown any improvement. In addition, the Government's department of Supplies, Trade and Industry has been a target for serious charges.

On the other hand, drastic control of hawkers is causing considerable unnecessary trouble, and swelling the unemployed ranks.

BASIC RIGHTS

Government, of course, must keep watch on its finance. Nevertheless, the basic rights and privilege of the people vis-a-vis Government must be carefully observed and properly balanced.

The Hon. Mr. T. N. Chau brought up the subject of state lotteries. We put forward the same suggestion before the introduction of income tax.

The use of state lotteries to remedy financial deficits is not a new thing. France resorted to state lotteries after World War I. Singapore raised funds for its anti-tuberculosis campaign by means of state lotteries, and in some Chinese cities the housing shortage is being eased by similar means. State lotteries are wise and timely measures.

If the Colony's housing and school accomodation problems are to be solved, it is only natural that considerable expenditure will have to be met. But there is no necessity for increased taxation since the Race Course at Happy Valley can easily absorb idle money which can be utilised for useful reconstruction.

In conclusion we feel that the burden imposed on the public by Government should be repaid by concrete results in reconstruction.

GOOD NEWS

Sing Po: The Legislative Council has finally approved the recommendations of the Salaries Commission. This is indeed good news for civil servants.

The approval, however, affects only the permanent staff. Temporary staffs of the various departments, set up after the war, are not included in the estimates. Revision and adjustment of their salaries is to be dealt with by a future "Four-Man Commission," headed by Dr. Sloss.

Among the 10,000 odd civil servants of the Hong Kong Government, more than half are temporary staff. Therefore, until the question of their salaries is settled, the work of the Salaries Commission cannot be considered complete.

When the war ended, Government recruited a large temporary staff to help rehabilitate the Colony. Materially, there was no difference between their work and the work of permanent employees. Some have been in Government service for more than 10 years as temporary employees because they have not yet passed the required examinations.

Without the help of the temporary staff, Government would have been greatly handicapped.

It is hoped that the "Four-Man Commission" will go into the matter thoroughly.

COMMUNISM

National Times: The British Government has made a wise decision to purge Communists from the Government. Whether or not this policy will also be pursued in British colonies is matter worthy of attention.

In Hong Kong, it is not known whether there are any British Communists in the Colony. There are, however, Chinese Communists who are under the same direction as the British Communists are.

The Chinese Communist Party has already gained a certain degree of influence in Hong Kong. It has made the Colony a centre for operations, openly, against the Chinese Government. This was reported in an United Press report recently.

The Communist Party in Hong Kong operates newspapers, prints publications, runs bookshops and is guided by secretly organised bodies.

Today, the Communists regard Hong Kong as their "typhoon shelter;" tomorrow they will want to turn it into a "liberation area." This is obvious.

We trust the Hong Kong Government and other authorities concerned will not lose sight of the actual situation.

U.S. AID BILL APPROVED

History's Largest Peacetime Flow Of American Dollars, Guns, Materials

Last-Minute Burst Of Speed

Washington, Apr. 2.

Congress roared final approval by an overwhelming margin today of the US$6,098,000,000 global aid bill aimed at stemming the world tide of Communism with the goods of peace and the weapons of war.

The measure includes US$125,000,000 in military and US$338,000,000 in economic aid to China. The House of Representatives approved the historic measure by a thunderous 318 to 75 vote and the Senate shouted agreement without bothering to call the roll.

President Truman was ready to sign the bill into law almost immediately, thus starting history's largest peacetime flow of American dollars, arms and reconstruction equipment to 18 countries East, West and South of the Soviet Union.

The long and hotly debated programme, which Russia already has declared its intention to wreck, will swing into action more than two weeks before the Apr. 18 Italian elections in which the Communists will make a new, perhaps decisive, bid for power. Most of the actual funds remain to be voted later, but the Reconstruction Finance Corporation can advance immediately:—

E.R.P.

US$1,000,000,000 for the European recovery programme — to launch the so-called Marshall plan of helping 16 European countries and Western Germany to work their way toward economic health.

US$60,000,000 each to China, Greece and Turkey. For Greece and Turkey the US aid is wholly military — to help them resist Communist pressure. China's share is partly military and partly economic.

The entire programme—which will cost every man, woman and child in the United States an average of US$42 for the first 12 or 14 months — was rushed toward the law books in a burst of speed that few would have believed possible when it started through the Congressional mill three months ago.

The global bill is built around ERP — the European Recovery Programme — and authorised up to US$5,300,000,000 for the first year of it. Four and a quarter years of US aid is contemplated but not definitely pledged. The overall cost has been estimated at US$17,000,000,000

Other Items

Other items in the bill are:—US$125,000,000 in military and US$338,000,000 in economic aid to China, whose Government is locked in civil war with Chinese Communist forces.

US$275,000,000 in military aid to Greece and Turkey, continuing a similar US$400,000,000 programme started last year.—Associated Press

Miners Agree

London, Apr. 2.

By a large majority, about 150 delegates representing Britain's miners, agreed in London today to continue the extended hours agreement until April 9, 1949.

Collieries will choose whether to work Saturday shift or extra halfhour weekdays.

The recommendation has come from the Executive of the National Union of Mineworkers and followed a request to the union by the National Coal Board.

Mr. Will Lawther, the Mineworkers' President, told a reporter after the conference that some Yorkshire winding enginemen had threatened to put in strike notices, but the conference had asked them not to as an" ste page would retard a settlement. —Reuter.

Japanese Strike Threat Ends

Tokyo, Apr. 3.

The "Ashida" reported today that the government had avoided a major storm as the government workers unions, under Allied pressure, accepted the government's new basic monthly wage of 2,920 yen—about US$15 under the blackmarket rate.

Agreements have not yet been signed but are expected to be after minor details are worked out.

The Government originally offered to pay 2,500 yen basically and the remaining 420 yen on an "efficiency" basis.

So far, the government workers have been paid on the average a basic monthly pay of 1,800 yen.

Paradoxically, both the government and the unions have been engaged in the dispute over the wage on which no worker and family can subsist under the present inflationary conditions.

The government Statistical Bureau itself recently said that a family with four children needs at least 7,000 yen monthly to live.—United Press.

MANY PASSAGES CANCELLED

New York, Apr. 1.

Shipping officials disclosed today that the talk of a crisis in Washington has frightened many intending American travellers into cancelling their steamship reservations, especially on lines serving the Mediterranean arch.

The cancellations began with the Communist coup in Czechoslovakia, they said, and took a big jump just after President Truman called for a return to conscription.—Reutch.

Trawler Stranded

Reykjavik, Apr. 2.

The Hull trawler "Lord Ross" was stranded and sank at 0900 hours this morning at Alftanestangar, one hour's journey out of Reykjavik harbour.

The crew entered a ship's lifeboat and waited alongside the sunken ship until the Icelandic trawler "Juli" came to their rescue.—Associated Press.

New U.S. Aliens Law

Washington, Apr. 2.

The Department of Justice today asked Congress to pass a law requiring aliens to register once a year.

The move is part of Attorney-General Tom C. Clark's programme for curbing Communists.

In a letter to House Speaker Joseph W. Martin, the Department said the present alien registration laws were ineffective. These laws require aliens to notify the department of any change of address within five days and to notify the Department of their whereabouts every three months.

The Department said the provisions did not work because the courts have been "reluctant to impose a penalty for such apparently minor infraction of the law."

The Department hopes the new law would encourage aliens to become citizens rather than register each year.—United Press.

London, Apr. 2.

His Majesty the King will open the Royal Tournament at Olympia on June 10. He will be accompanied by the Queen. The Queen Mother, Queen Mary, and the Duke and Duchess of Gloucester, with their children, will visit the Tournament on the following day, while Princess Elizabeth will attend on June 14.—Reuter.

Smugglers Shifting Southwards

Shanghai, Apr. 3.

Informed sources said today that Shanghai's smugglers, who have operated successfully over water lanes entering Shanghai since the government import-export regulations were clamped down 15 months ago, are shifting full operations to the south as a result of the persistent effort of Customs officials to stamp out their activities.

It was reported that hundreds of smugglers running between Shanghai and Hong Kong are now shifting their headquarters to Canton where it was presumed, they feel it to be a better field and closer to Hong Kong.

The efforts of 260 special anti-smuggling police in Shanghai have been unable to stamp illegal activities out but have managed (according to informed sources) to press smugglers into unprofitable ventures, often enough to make them look elsewhere for greener pastures.

Commodities most frequently smuggled into Shanghai are cigarettes, medicines (especially penicillin), Nylon stockings, artificial silk products, celluloid and wrist watches. Gold bars and foreign currency are also frequent contraband.—United Press.

WAR ON THE MONOPOLIES

London, Apr. 1.

The British Government published today a bill providing for a Commission to investigate monopolies.

The Commission would make only factual surveys unless asked by the Board of Trade to say whether a particular case is against the public interest.

Sanctions in the bill include power to prohibit the making or carrying out of agreements and to prohibit boycotts, conditional sales and preferential terms.—Associated Press.

India Strikes At Communists

Bombay, Apr. 2.

The Indian Government today struck sharply against the Communist party. The Communists retaliated by calling a strike of some 6,000 workers in the Central Government office in Calcutta. Reports from cities throughout India indicated that the police struck in a series of raids on Communist offices and arrested hundreds of persons in an effort to abolish the party.

The raids followed a warning by Premier Jawaharlal Nehru to the Indian Assembly at New Delhi yesterday that Communist activity in India was part of a worldwide struggle against Western Democracy.

Among the cities where raids are known to have been made were Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Poona and Ahmedabad.

In Calcutta, most of the workers of the Central Government office struck despite a warning from Nehru that the strike movement was inspired by the Communists as part of a country-wide plot to "shatter the country's economy."

In one large block of offices hundreds of workers went on a "pens down" strike. They entered the offices, sat at their desks but refused to work. At some offices pickets were placed by strikers. The pickets were arrested and sent to jail as they shouted Communist slogans.

Several score more went on announced hunger strikes, lying down in the corridors of the Government buildings, while volunteers stood by to take their places if they were arrested.

The police were closing Communist headquarters in the raids. At some Communist offices the police found part of the leaders fled in advance of the raids.

Outlawed

It was learned that 174 Communist sympathisers were arrested at Delhi, West Bengal. A law has been approved outlawing the party in West Bengal province on the grounds that it was seeking to create chaos to seize power by an armed coup.

In Bombay, four top labour leaders were among those arrested and extra precautions have been taken in the industrial area of the city to prevent demonstrations.—United Press.

Two Czech Diplomats "Persona Non Grata"

Washington, Apr. 2.

The United States asked Czechoslovakia to recall two officials assigned to the Czech Embassy here, and in addition requested the withdrawal of a third diplomat from the country "behind the iron curtain" in a note delivered to the Czech Embassy several days ago.

The State Department said that Theo H. Florin, First Secretary, and Dr. Evzen Syrovatka were "persona non grata" to the U.S. Government. The action was confirmed by the State Department in response to a United Press inquiry.

Search of Department records by officials failed to show a parallel case since before World War I.

The third official was not identified nor could the United States Government say what foreign Government was involved. The State Department gave no reason for its action against the Czechs, but one source said it was based on "very serious considerations."

Ordinarily, the Department calls the attention of Foreign Embassies to "embarrassing activities" of their representatives and individuals usually are withdrawn voluntarily.

The Czech Embassy has refused to comment.

Major Incident?

The move aroused immediate speculation over the possibility that the Czechs might take retaliatory action, which might provoke a major incident. The State Department is still considering the Czech request to give its approval to Vladimir Outrata as Czech Ambassador replacing the envoy Ambassador who resigned in protest over the Communist coup in Czechoslovakia.—United Press.

COMMONWEALTH DISSOLVING?

Birth Of New Union Of Free Nations

New York, Apr. 2.

Writing from New Delhi, Edgar Snow, associate editor of the "Saturday Evening Post," says Indians generally assume that by June, Britain will dissolve her Commonwealth and "announce the birth of a new union of free nations."

This union, Snow expects, would be "bound by a charter to which India and Pakistan may both adhere as sovereign states." He adds that it seems fairly likely that Socialist Burma—which broke all Commonwealth ties—will find it useful to enter the new union."

In his article, to be published in the April 3 issue of the "Saturday Evening Post," Snow reported that a great change in attitude has taken place among the Indian people since Britain gave up her power last August.

"Some Indians feel a kind of grudging respect for the British for having yielded 'this great gift' and, for the moment, at least, the desire to break away from England seems to have almost disappeared."

Snow quoted the late Mahatma Gandhi as having told him before he died that the British, by their withdrawal, had no doubt been influenced by Indian "correct" past behaviour of non-violence, non-cooperation.

Never Before

But, Gandhi was said to have added, "I know that the British need not have made this great gift to us now. It has never happened before that power was transferred non-violently."

The sudden lifting of the hand of the outside power, Snow said, has enabled millions of Indians to take their first objective look at their own inner weaknesses and the deep social and class conflicts that divide them.

He quoted Deputy Prime Minister Vallabhai Patel as having declared that "as soon as Britain has turned over authority to the Indians, all bitterness will end between us."—Associated Press.

The Weapons Of Peace

We are in the midst of a new war, only we may not know it for its weapons are those associated with peace.

Food and raw materials, facilities for trade and financial credit, good will parcels and missions to relieve destitution and suffering, aid to Europe and the Marshall Plan are being used in this new campaign.

Whatever the immediate necessity or the humanitarian impulse there is the underlying consciousness that the hand of friendship may forge the pact of peace, or, at the worst, bind strong allies in a future peril.

For peace has its conquests no less than war.

The army of peace has its leaders in thinkers, reformers and philanthropists, its ranks are the humble people of the world recruited to decency, honour and humanity, its outposts are far flung trade centres and mission stations, its weapons are justice and truth, its heroes are more than conquerors.

We can march in the ranks.

Spring Rice, ambassador to America, wrote:

There is another country I have heard of long ago.
Most dear to them that love her most and great to them that know.
You cannot count her armies and you cannot see her king.
Her fortress is a faithful heart, her pride is suffering.
And one by one and silently her shining bounds increase;
Her ways are ways of pleasantness and all her paths are peace.

ROBERT TAYLOR.

Palestine Commission Goes Ahead

Lake Success, Apr. 2.

The United Nations Palestine Commission has decided to proceed with plans to divide the Holy Land despite the UN agreement to reconsider partition.

The five nation commission split four to one on the decision. Czechoslovakia, Bolivia, the Philippines and Panama insisted that work continue. Denmark was the dissenter.—Associated Press.

Indonesia's Industrial Programme

New York, Apr. 3.

The Republic of Indonesia has completed plans for the purchase of US$5,010,000 worth of American industrial goods within the next five years.

Doctor Herling loah, the Republic's Minister of Public Works, revealed this today at a news conference, prior to his leaving on Saturday for Indonesia.

During a three weeks' visit to the United States, Dr. Loah said he had made arrangements for the purchase of US$100,000,000 worth of American industrial goods in the next 12 months. These would consist primarily of road building and irrigation equipment.

The Minister admitted that final arrangements were contingent in some respects on the eventual political settlement worked out with the Netherlands Government but added:- "The Republic intends to go ahead with this programme no matter what happens."

He said the financing would be worked out through the sale of Indonesia's raw products.—Associated Press.

Polish Spuds For Britain

Warsaw, Apr. 2.

Poland, rapidly stepping up trade with Britain, is starting the shipment of 20,000 tons of potatoes to the United Kingdom this month.

Lucjan Horbwitz, Director of Planning and Coordination in the Ministry of Industry and Trade, told a press conference that the Poles are also sending Britain £7,000,000 worth of essential foodstuffs including 14,000 tons of bacon and "millions" of eggs.

Horowitz predicted that bacon shipments would be doubled in 1949. He said that the Poles had agreed at the recent London conference to raise exports from £6,500,000 to £11,000,000 this year. Imports are expected to aggregate £10,000,000 exclusive of capital goods. He forecast a total of £250,000,000 trade turnover in Poland in 1948, doubling the 1947 figure.

Horowitz said America's new system of restrictions on export licenses for Russia and countries in her orbit was likely to cause "certain complications" for Poland's economy but the situation was not yet clearly defined. He added that any prohibition under the Marshall plan of Britain reshipping American goods would not affect Poland since "what we are buying in the United Kingdom are British made products."

He added that Poland is always ready to talk over trade pacts with the United States but export licensing restrictions were "not a conducive atmosphere" for a move in that direction.—Associated Press.

PROBE INTO UNREST

Rangoon, Apr. 2.

U Nyo Tun, the Burmese Information Minister, was today appointed head of a special committee to investigate the "causes of dissatisfaction on the part of the people of Arakan towards the Government."

Troops have been stationed for some time in Arakan, the western strip of Burma, quelling widespread dacoity and lawlessness, accompanying demands for a separate state.

Both the Karens—Burma's largest racial minority—and the northern Kachin tribesmen demand separate states.—Reuter.

ROYAL VISIT TO PARIS

London, Apr. 1.

Princess Elizabeth and the Duke of Edinburgh will visit Paris on May 14 at the invitation of the President of the French Republic, it was announced from Buckingham Palace tonight.

They will stay at the British Embassy and will open the exhibition of eight centuries of British life in Paris.

They will remain in Paris until Tuesday morning, May 18, probably returning by air.—Reuter.

PARIS ARRESTS

Paris, Apr. 1.

The arrest of three Algerian Nationalists for "utterances likely to prejudice French sovereignty" during the Algerian electoral campaign, which closes on Sunday next, was announced in Algiers today, according to the French news agency.

The arrested men were stated to be Lahouel Hocine, secretary of the "movement for the triumph of democratic liberties," Touahal Mohamed, a candidate for election at Blida, and Cherchalli Hadj Mohamed, also a candidate.—Reuter.

Malcolm MacDonald Warns Asia

Toronto, Apr. 2.

The Right Honorable Malcolm MacDonald, Governor General of Malaya, said in a speech here it would be "fatal" if the nations of the Far East gained their freedom in circumstances which made them bitterly hostile to the nations of the West.

He warned that Communists in Asia are working "energetically" to achieve this hostility. MacDonald hailed the granting of freedom to India and Pakistan as one of the great events of the last year. The move had raised Britain's prestige "higher amongst the leaders of Asia than it ever has been," he said.

He stressed the importance of accepting without qualification the fact that all Asia was under a reawakening. Four new nations—India, Pakistan, Burma and Ceylon—had been born.

The United States had granted independence to the Philippines. The Dutch had agreed to "something like Dominion status for the East Indies," while the French in Indo-China were considering large political reforms.

Malaya

"In Malaya we have inaugurated this year new constitutions which will lead ultimately to self-rule for the peoples of Malaya," he said.

MacDonald stressed that the principal theme of Communist propaganda was that the Western peoples were imperialists opposed to the freedom of the Asian nations, who wished to exploit them economically and enslave them politically.

He added:

"These propagandists insist that a preliminary condition of Asian liberty is enmity towards the West. Their thesis is spread sedulously and continuously.

"We can only counter it by demonstration not only in words but in deeds that it is untrue."—Associated Press.

SWEDISH FILM INDUSTRY

New York, Apr. 2.

Mr. Mariel Osher, executive head of the Selznick Studios Hollywood, today completed arrangements to make a film of Ibsen's play "A Doll's House" in the Stockholm studios of the Swedish film industry.

The film, which will be made this summer, will be the first produced in Europe by the Selznick Studios under their new plan to make pictures abroad as well as in Hollywood.

Miss Dorothy McGuire the star in the film has already sailed for Europe.—Reuter.

Teaching Of Boys Not A Woman's Job

Scarborough, Apr. 2.

The teaching of boys is a man's job, not a woman's the National Association of Schoolmasters unanimously decided at their conference here today.

Mr. D. N. Thomas, of London, moving a resolution to this effect, declared there were 3,217 boys classes under the charge of women teachers.

"These avaricious hordes of women have already staked their claim in our field and the sooner they are smoked out the better it will be for the boys of this country."

Another delegate told of a school in Yorkshire where a woman school-teacher was in charge of a football team as trainee masters were not considered suitable.—Reuter.

FRANCO TAKES SALUTE

Madrid, Apr. 1.

General Francisco Franco took the salute when 18,000 Spanish veterans celebrated the 9th anniversary of the end of the civil war with the traditional parade and march past in the beflagged city.

Later, in brilliant sunshine, between 20,000 and 30,000 demonstrators massed in front of the former Royal Palace, shouting: "Franco—Yes, Russia—No".

General Franco made a short speech thanking the demonstrators for their enthusiasm.—Reuter.

PETROL RATION TO RETURN?

London, Apr. 1.

Used car prices have increased by as much as 70 percent in recent weeks in anticipation that petrol ration will be restored to private motorists, trade source said today.

Prices dropped last autumn when the Government banned the sale of petrol for pleasure.

The British Minister of Fuel Gaitskell, is expected to rescind the ban next week.—Associated Press.

IF THERE WERE NO DOLLARS

From The New Statesman And Nation

Lord Beaverbrook and Mr. Harry Pollitt have one article of faith in common. Divided, as they are, by mountains of political partisanship and a waste of ideological seas, they both behold in dreams the Hebridean vision of a Britain stoutly declining proffered Marshall Plan dollars and yet standing on her own feet without grave difficulty.

Here the resemblance between the attitude of the *Daily Worker* and that of the *Express* group of newspapers ends. The Communists imply that the problem of doing without dollars could be solved more or less painlessly by substituting imports from the Soviet Union and the Eastern democracies of Europe for the supplies from the Western hemisphere on which we have hitherto relied; but, though they may not emphasize the concomitant need for radical adjustments in Britain's economy, they would presumably admit that they are making the tacit assumption that Britain, self-excluded from E.R.P., would have to adopt a system of totalitarian Socialist planning—a system which they regard as an objective to be pursued on any ground.

Moreover, they do not pretend that, without further dollar credits, it would be possible to maintain anything like the present scale of Britain's armed forces.

"Lord Beaverbrook, on the other hand, while urging his readers to abjure the temptations of further dollar aid, has cheerfully incorporated "Britain Must Be Strong" among his current slogans.

The Facts

Relying on resources to be obtained largely within the Empire, he appears to assume that Britain and the sterling area can achieve self-sufficiency without assistance from Mr. Marshall and without the necessity of making any further departures from the principles of free enterprise dear to his Lordship's heart.

What are the facts, or rather the probabilities? Though it does not examine this question in great detail, the *Economic Review for 1948* provides the material from which some of the answers can be inferred. If we are to maintain an import programme representing, in volume, 75 per cent. of the 1938 level—and even with this programme we shall not be quite so well off, either in foodstuffs or raw materials, this year as we were in 1947—the cost in foreign exchange will be about £1,670 millions.

The net deficit on "invisibles" is put at £80 millions—assuming that gross Government expenditure overseas is maintained at about £190 millions. Hence, if the United Kingdom balance of payments on current account (setting aside the considerable dollar deficit forecast for the rest of the sterling area) were to be brought into equilibrium, we should have to achieve exports of £1,750 millions. The highest estimate of our probable exports which the Government feels justified in making is £1,500 millions—leaving an overall deficit of £250 millions.

Bad Enough

This is bad enough in itself; but the situation is rendered the more critical not merely by reason of the rest of the sterling area's dollar deficiency; which is put at £70 millions for the first half of the year, but by reason also of the size of Britain's own deficit with the Western Hemisphere. To it we hope to export this year £235 millions' worth of goods, but we should have to pay £534 millions (or rather their dollar equivalent) for our imports from it, if the programme for the first half-year were maintained throughout 1948.

For the first half of the year alone the deficit with the Western Hemisphere is put at £183 millions, including a net deficit of £21 millions on "invisible" account. Moreover, even this result is being achieved only by the almost complete stoppage of purchases of food from the United States. By midsummer allowing for the needs of the whole sterling area, our gold reserve will have fallen by about £225 millions, to £450; and at this rate would reach the irreducible minimum before the end of the year.

What conclusions can be drawn? First, failing Marshall Aid, there would have to be an immediate drastic cut in imports. Even if we assume that something could be lopped off Government expenditure abroad by abandoning some military commitments, and that other members of the sterling area agreed to be more strictly rationed in dollars, it would still be impossible to sustain a £1,670-million import programme. Since any material reduction in the volume of imports of raw materials, costing £280 millions in the present half-year, would be quickly and disastrously reflected in unemployment and loss of production for export, the economies would have to be made in the projected expenditure of £780 millions annually on imported food and the £250 millions annual bill for imports classed as "manufactured" but comprising, in fact, many articles, entering into Britain's industrial processes.

Repercussions

It seems doubtful whether this last category of imports could be cutcuby more than 10 per cent without serious repercussions on British factory employment; hence, if we assume that it were necessary to knock a total of £200 millions off the bill for imports, there would have to be a cut of over 20 per cent in imports of foodstuffs. Even so, supplies of various essential commodities—U.S. copper, Canadian nickel, etc.—would be hard to obtain and, according to the *Survey* might have to be reduced by as much as one-fifth.

This reduction in food supplies—and, unless Canada and the Argentine sought, for their farmers' sake, and obtained dollar credits from the United States, the cuts might temporarily have to be even heavier—would mean for the British people a decline in the daily intake of calories which would cripple "heavy workers," by hand or brain. There would have to be a sharply differentiated rationing system, under which persons not productively occupied would have their rations scaled down to the level, at best, which has prevailed in Western Germany since the War.

Could Not Be Endured

Such a situation could not be endured for long. The lines on which remedical action would have to be taken are twofold. On the one hand, an increase in home-produced supplies of food would have to be achieved with the urgency of a military operation. There could be no more talk of mere cash incentives to stimulate easy-going farmers; still less could any plea of shortage of landworkers be tolerated.

Targets for tillage and crops would have to be enforced with the full sanctions of State compulsion, and there would equally have to be compulsory recruitment of a force of land workers, if voluntary enrolment failed to provide sufficient numbers. On the other hand, the re-orientation of British trade away from the dollar countries of the Western Hemisphere to countries in the Commonwealth and Eastern Europe would have to take place not gradually, as the Government appears at present to intend, but swiftly—and successfully.

At best, the replacement of essential supplies from the dollar area by imports which could be equated by exports of British goods would take time, and there would be various large uncertainties in the process. Much has to be done before the various schemes of African development now in hand mature; and it is by no means easy to estimate the size of the export surpluses which can be produced in, say, two years' time by the Soviet Union and other countries in Eastern Europe.

Incompatible

What is certain, however, is that the expansion of planned bilateral trade with these countries is incompatible with the maintenance in Britain of private enterprise in export selling. Not merely would there have to be a State Corporation which would negotiate all important sales of exports and assure deliveries; the fact would also have to be faced that much of the production on which Britain has so far continued to rely consists of goods for which there is no market in the countries that, we are now assuming, would be in future our chief suppliers. Briefly, there would have to be a drastic curtailment of the manufacture of many high-priced consumer goods, and much greater emphasis would have to be placed on the production of capital goods, the products of the steel and engineering industries.

It is difficult to see how the adjustment could be effected without an exceedingly wide extension of State ownership and rigid State control, combined with resolute direction of labour; and, at least temporarily, we should almost certainly have to face widespread unemployment until steel production was expanded.

The Hard Way

It comes, then, to this: if Britain were to choose the "hard way," and dispense with Marshall Aid, the crisis which would confront us would be insoluble except in terms of totalitarian planning and, for some years at least, a much lower standard of living.

Measures would perforce have to be taken of which Mr. Harry Pollitt would doubtless approve, but which would be highly repugnant to the *laissez-faire* conceptions of Lord Beaverbrook. That Britain, in default of E.R.P. credits, would go under, that the prospect would be one of utter dislocation and anarchy, is by no means certain.

There is still, in this country, much "slack" in the form of waste and unnecessary consumption which could be taken up; and, if refusal of Marshall Aid were "put over" as an essential factor in a policy aimed at moving with much greater vigour and determination in the direction of a Socialist Britain, it is conceivable, that the response of organised labour might be some compensatory improvement in what is today a grave weakness in Britain's economy—production per man-hour.

Yet, on the most favourable assumptions, it is idle to pretend that economic independence from the United States could be achieved without sacrifices for which the British people are totally unprepared and the wholesale abandonment of the "gentle" planning on which the British Government has so far had to rely.

Life In The Lawless City

By JENNY NICHOLSON

Al "Scarface" Capone, the ring-leader in the heyday of Chicago's gangster era, said to have a hand in 63 murders ("They blame me for everything but the Chicago fire!"), was finally convicted and imprisoned for income tax evasion. He died, after his long term was served, quietly, harmlessly last year in Miami, Florida. "And that," decided most of the world, "closes an era".

But the era is not closed by any means. The roaring 20's have become the sinister 40's. That things seem quieter to the visitor and even to the ordinary citizen doesn't mean that crime is any less in Chicago. It only means that the old gangsters are doing business in a new way, and crime is costing Chicago half a billion dollars a year.

Part of this spent on supporting the Chicago Crime Commission, whose chief occupation is trying to "get things on" the Chicago Syndicate.

All 'Al's Boys'

The very mention of "the Syndicate" is enough to make Chicagoans uneasy. For the Syndicate are "Al's Boy"—the old Capone gang minus Al himself, who died as he had promised himself, "I don't want to die in the street!"—and Frank Nitti, Al's successor, who committed suicide in 1943. The rest are very much alive and irking.

A lot of people think that the Syndicate controls Chicago. The Sunday papers often refer to "this invisible criminal empire." The Syndicate is described by one writer as "a loose federation of gunmen, gamblers, lawyers, bondsmen, and politicians."

The Syndicate is reported to have taken over labour unions, to extort money from business men, gained control of the breweries, trucking lines, juke boxes, night clubs, bottling works, catering services, cleaning, dyeing, and laundering services, and—gambling.

One of Al Capone's gang once said: "We're big business without the top hats." Things have improved for them. They have become outwardly respectable. They live in impressive penthouses and flats on the "Gold Coast"—the Park-lane of Chicago—a wide road beside Lake Michigan.

They have suburban homes with swimming pools, and buy themselves gentlemen's farms in Indiana. They take the water at fashionable hot springs and winter in their huge homes in Miami. They are respectable because they are in politics.

With bribery, blackmail, threat and corruption they control local politics in all parts of the United States in which they operate. Most of the businesses they are in are on the surface quite legal. It is their methods which are illegal. And it's difficult to gather witnesses to their methods, for they are either too frightened or too far involved themselves to give evidence. And if someone did bear witness, how are they to know that the court isn't corrupt?

Non-Syndicate criminals say they fear the Syndicate more than the law in Chicago. The other day a non-Syndicate gang raided a Syndicate gambling place and later shot it out with the police—thinking they were Syndicate men. They claimed that if they had known it was the police they would have given themselves up. They knew the Syndicate would show them no mercy.

It was James K. Ragen who said: "The Syndicate is probably as strong as the United States Army." And Ragen had cause to fear them. Last year the Syndicate wanted the Continental Press Agency—an agency for disseminating racing news ostensibly to newspapers, but more profitably and secretly to illegal betting rooms. They went to Ragen, the owner, and told him they wanted 40 per cent. of the Chicago proceeds. He refused. He said: "I'm going to stay in this business till they kill me."

The Syndicate started a rival service. Their men fought Ragen's men. They pulled political strings so that Ragen's men were forbidden to operate from the race tracks. Bookies who refused to take the Syndicate service were killed. Ragen stayed in business and one day was shot dead from a passing lorry in one of the main streets of Chicago. The murder is still unsolved.

At the moment the Syndicate intends to get control of all the gambling in the United States. This will make them far richer than they were in Al Capone's day. The Americans are gambling at the rate of ten billion dollars a year. Chicago alone has 500 gambling houses. They will, of course, succeed.

I called on the pale, conventionally tall, dark and handsome operating director of the Chicago Commission, Mr. Peterson began at the beginning: "The Chicago crime. We have court observers, special investigators—we make it our business to know the activities of the major hoodlums. We investigate all the organised rackets, vice, and gambling. We have the records of the inefficiency of the police and prosecutors. . . We've got our first good mayor in—that's something. And our latest achievement is that they don't appoint a district attorney without first getting the O.K. from us that his records are good. But. . . ."

Police Bribed

Mr. Peterson went on: "You will see what we're up against when I tell you that we know of one bookie alone who pays $1,000 a month in police bribes—'to the captain and the captain's men'—and when you read in my annual report that it was recently discovered that 13 probationary policewomen were over the age limit—at least one by 17 years. One was the sister of an alderman and wife of a betting-room operator. Civil service has failed. There are the wrong kind of ward committee-men (municipal councillors) putting the police in the force with the idea of making alliances."

But while, as the Crime Commission admits, "nobody knows how many policemen have bought their jobs"; while public officials are indicted by grand juries for conspiring with Syndicate gamblers and the citizens prefer to "let it ride"; while Colosimo's pall-bearers still have power in Chicago; and while "restless sons of immigrant Irish labourers," Poles, and Sicilians (Chicago was referred to the other day as a "suburb of Sicily") learn gang ways in infancy in the back alleys, the "dock wards"—the sorrowful slums—Chicago will remain the most lawless city in the world and the influence and monopoly of the Syndicate will spread.

BETWEEN OURSELVES

FOULARD—THE LATEST NEWS IN PRINTS

By JANET MARTIN

Prints needs not be formal to be fashionable. Some of the latest patterns look like something Dali didn't want.

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There's always a rather breathless hush, just before the designs for a new season burst forth upon the awaiting world of Fashion. Even though the subsequent clamour may be, as of late, somewhat deafening, it is a moment we look forward to.

When new designs in materials appear, however, there is no such excitment and controversy. They have a habit of creeping up on us unawares, so that we just find ourselves wearing the current vogue in spots, checks, stripes or what have you, because, with seemingly unstudied subtlety, they look right when cut to the lines of the current fashion.

During the last few years there have not been any very startling changes in designing prints, in fact, the designs produced have been remarkable only for their monotonous uniformity. Last year showed the first real change, with a swing towards extra large and sweeping patterns either formalised to the point of surrealism or naturalised twice as large as life.

Now, The Look, (we have dropped the "New") has brought in its train delightful new prints imbued with the spirit of charm and femininity which is the essence of The Look itself.

Some of these I have chosen to describe for you this week, and the name which stands out above the rest is Foulard.

Foulard prints are news, those small, rather geometrical "tie" print designs, based on the bird's eye, the peacock's tail and the paisley motif.

These small, neat patterns are particularly suited to the flowing skirts and softly rounded lines of the new clothes, so look out for them when you are choosing the materials for your summer prints.

From America, my choice is an attractive afternoon frock in tie print rayon. The design of the print is a small square, superimposed with an irregular dot, and is made up on lines of charming simplicity, with bow-tied neck, colman sleeves gathered into wide cuffs, and a wide flared skirt cut to mid-calf length. Right for any time during the daylight hours.

Another winning foulard design of an almost heraldic motif interpreted in richly glowing colours attracted attention as much for the print as the style...stand-up collar, turning over a little at the front corners, moulded bodice with tiny basque and lavishly gathered skirt.

My third choice is a tie-printed rayon crepe in sky blue, with a minute star design, made up in to an every occasion dress with the new bishop style sleeves and many-panelled skirt. Bow tie slotted under the collar and wide sash belt, both in plain navy crepe, add a striking note of contrast.

We have borrowed many fashion ideas from the "Men's Dept." and even from the military tailor in the past, but none, I think, more successful,—or more adaptable, than this latest raid on the men's haberdashery counter.

A close runner-up with the foulard prints is a new trend in formalised and rather abstract flower designs. These are designs, using flowers as the motif of the pattern, but far, far removed from the faithful reproduction of the cottage garden or the flower woman's basket.

In Bianca Mosca's Spring collection is an exquisite afternoon-to-cocktail party gown in the richest burgundy coloured silk printed with the minutest formal pattern. This is a dress of restrained sophistication, long sleeved, demure necked, swathed around waist and hips with a lavish sash of the same material, from which the skirt swings out in loosely folded pleats.

I have not yet seen a tie-printed silk made up into an evening dress, but I would venture a prediction that the paisley motif will be a first favourite for summer evening frocks this year.

Its shadowy outlines and delicate curlicues can be perfectly interpreted in terms of voiles, muslins and chiffons.....ideal materials for the filmy, billowing styles so popular, as well as flattering, for summer dancing.

My favourite paisley is in the palest grey, with a mere hint of blue in the "eye" of the peacock's tail.....made into a gown which would have delighted any Victorian Miss without the slightest alteration, from the low bosom, shoulder drape, tiny waist and crinoline skirt, to the sash and bow trimming of blue ribbons.

One of the new prints made up into an evening skirt, worn by Joan Bennett (Universal-Int.). The pattern consists of circles, stars, squares, dots, and several other geometrical intricacies, on a dark background.

MINTED PEARS

Drain some pears well, either canned or home cooked ones, dip them into lime-juice sprinkle with finely-chopped mint and fill with little balls of cream cheese blended with mayonnaise.

ROSES IN YOUR CHEEKS

By CLAUDIA

Like everything else that is feminine, rosy cheeks are in fashion again.

The "interesting" pallor, the white, masque-like make-up are autres temps, simply because they are not natural. In nature, a rosy flush, however delicate, is considered to be the accompaniment of good health and physical wellbeing.

Also, it is amazingly youthful looking. If you have never used rouge, you will find it absolutely necessary if you wish to achieve the effect of natural beauty demanded by the present fashions.

Few of us, unfortunately, have sufficient natural colour in our cheeks to enable us to dispense with a faint touch of rouge. In fact, any make-up of today is incomplete without it.

Rouge is about the most deceptive item in the whole catalogue of cosmetics. Applied unskilfully or indiscreetly, it immediately produces an ageing effect, and the worst of all beauty crimes, a "made up look."

On the other hand, by clever and subtle use, years can be taken away and the rosy blush of youth, coming out of its little pot, can look as natural as if nature herself had painted it onto your cheeks.

Too Little

The secret of all good make-so, with rouge, it is far better to use too little, at least until you have learnt the correct amount for your particular face, rather than too much.

The first question that arises every time rouge comes under discussion is, where to put it. The advice that has been given, accompanied by a multitude of diagrams and charts, on this subject, must be enough to fill many volumes.

There are no hard and fast rules. The best advice I can give you is to experiment with yourself and let your eye decide on the best result. Your beauty culture expert will help you if you are in doubt and there are two very simple tips to keep in mind, which will help you a lot.

First, remember that the general effect of rouge is to act as a shadow, taking away from the contour of the face, not adding to it. So, in very general terms, if your face is broad, you will keep the rouge well back, fading it into the hairline, to shade away the breadth of your face. If your face is narrow, you will keep it more onto the cheeks, blending down to nostril level, so as to keep the full breadth while reducing the illusion of length.

Smile At Yourself

The second simple tip to remember is a guide to help in choosing the right spot for the main dab....smile at yourself in the mirror and put that dab right on the highlight of the curving cheek. Two more, tiny dabs, either back along the cheekbone, for the broad face, or forming a small triangle for the long face, and you are ready to blend the dabs smoothly.

There must be no suspicion of an "edge" anywhere. In every direction the rouge must be faded right away so that it merges imperceptibly with the unrouged parts of the skin.

When choosing rouge, you have a choice of three main types, cream, powder and liquid.

Cream rouge is the most popular choice for general use, and you will find that almost everyone who uses rouge regularly prefers the cream or liquid type to the powder.

This is for two reasons. Cream rouge is more natural looking when skilfully applied, for it goes underneath the makeup, where natural colour should be. Also, it is far more lasting in its effect and will stay put until you remove your makeup.

Some people complain that it is not easy to blend, but actually it is simple enough if you blend it either onto a slightly moist skin, or over a minute trace of cold cream. Some of my friends prefer the former method, so easy when using a liquid foundation, while others seem to get the best results from the second.

Liquid Rouge

Liquid rouge is a good choice if you are afraid of using too much colour, for you can quite easily obtain the most delicate flush imaginable by this method.

Powder rouge is the most useful for "touching up" purposes, the best for carrying in your handbag when you are going to be out for a long spell without an opportunity for renewing your make-up.

In my opinion it is never so natural looking, but a faint dusting covered with a film of face powder will take you through many an emergency.

There are other places for rouge besides the cheeks... for the faintest traces of rouge! A touch on a rather heavy chin will soften down the contour. A touch on the lobes of pretty ears will emphasise their shell-like transparency.

Rosy cheeks are the parquisite of youth in nature, but every woman can learn how to keep those roses in her cheeks..... keeping the appearance and bloom of youth with them.

I do say again, particularly to the woman who is past her first youth.... learn to use rouge skilfully and you will find it your best friend in your effort to preserve the youthful charm in your face.

Successful marriage depends on wife

A Canadian weekly recently published a report which asserted that a successful marriage depended more upon the wife's efforts then the husband's.

According to this, the increased divorce rate in most countries means that women have failed in their job—that of keeping the house together.

Feminists will probably disagree with these findings. Pandering to male idiosyncracies will never get a wife anywhere, they say. But it is an undisputed fact that women "rule the roost" and that most vital decisions affecting a household are influenced by the woman.

America has recently started courses in marriage training, and marriage advice bureaus are being set up in most of the big cities. Some colleges in America have even inaugurated courses to teach children how to handle the responsibilities that will develop with their future marriages.

Vassar Advice

Dr. Mary Fisher Langmuir, Ph.D., direct of the Vassar Summer Institute for Family and Community Living at widely-known Vassar College, (U.S.A.), gives these eight points to help the prospective mate:

1. Cultivate real understanding (easier said than done, that one).
2. Do not nag.
3. Curb your extravagances.
4. Be tolerant.
5. Give your husband some freedom—but see that you, too, get some.
6. Meet your husband half way in all things.
7. Remember that a man likes good food—even if it isn't always a short cut to his heart.
8. Husbands want lots of affection. Don't give it all to the children.

Dr. Langmuir also emphasises that health and happiness go hand in hand. A healthy family is a contented family.

Children must share in all activities. A child must never be left to play by itself without guidance and help from its parents. And too, parents who have the mutual interest of "bringing up baby" are automatically united in one common interest.

Mothers must be careful always to let the father have a share in the child's time. Men who are working all day have few chances to see their children, except at weekends, and they are entitled to see much of the child's time during the evenings and over weekends. As the child grows, so does the father's interest in it. Wonder is it worth the effort?

CLEANING RUGS

If you want pastel rugs (and/or carpets), *still* have pastel rugs, and will have nothing else *but* pastel rugs, you may in the future have to face the problem of Keeping them Clean. Here are some suggestions:

Clean them at least twice a week with an electric cleaner, going carefully over every inch. If the traffic over them has been especially heavy, clean them more than once.

Powder Preferred

Two, whenever something is dropped on them, or a spot suddenly appears, clean it off immediately. It is better to use an absorbent powder. Liquid spirit cleaners are apt to leave a mark where they have been applied, and perhaps even to rot the fibres.

Always remember to clean the powder off thoroughly with the electric cleaner after it has been on long enough to absorb the grease or dirt.

Get the rugs cleaned regularly, as soon as they show signs of being faded or greyed with dust. It is sometimes difficult to tell when a carpet is losing its original colour, but here is one way which is quite simple to follow.

Collect some of the fluff or loose threads from the new rug (do not pull the threads out!). Place them in an envelope and leave the envelope somewhere in the room. After a few months, check the coloured fluff against the threads. The original colour is the threads will you immediately see how much dust and dirt the carpet has collected.

So if you have pastel rugs, have them by all means.

Between Ourselves: Continued from Page 18

CHOOSING CHILDREN'S BOOKS

This article, reprinted from The Christian Science Monitor, illustrates the importance of correct reading matter in the development of a child's mind.

Children begin to enjoy books long before they can read.

In this prereading stage the eye-appeal of books is of first importance, as editors and illustrators well know. From cloth picture books for the two-year-olds to innumerable picture-stories for the five- and six-year-olds, brightly illustrated books pour from the presses in endless quantities.

This is the period in the child's life when adults are completely responsible for his literary fare. Whether he starts with "Superman" or "Mother Goose" depends upon the adult who must not only choose his books, but read them to him over and over again. And whether the child's ear grows accustomed to slangy vernacular or vigorous, timeless English, depends again upon the choice of rhymes and stories which the child hears.

Grownups sometimes say that it does not matter what you read to the small child, because he will forget it anyway. But they are wrong.

He doesn't forget. Four to six or seven are years when memory is not only keen but tenacious. The child of this age will say "Mother Goose" rhymes with you on the second hearing or join in the retelling of a story of considerable complexity.

Moreover, he will recall many of these rhymes and stories when he is grown up.

This period, before reading begins, is a period when we should be painstaking in our choice of the best poetry and stories the child is capable of enjoying, assumining that many of these he will tuck away in his memory permanently—if he hears them often enough and likes them well enough.

Don't overwhelm him with great numbers of books. Repeat the favourites over and over. And, of course, we must not be highbrow in our choice of books for the child, because if he does not enjoy what we read to him he may come to suspect books in general. Rather we'll start where any young child is—with his sense of fun and his need for gaiety and even nonsense; his enjoyment of simple plot stories about his everyday world (no fairies yet), and his delight in the musical aspects of language, which adults call verse.

"Mother Goose" delights the young child on all these counts. Her pages are full of gay, nonsensical action, many of her little rhymes tell amusing stories, and above all her verses hop, skip, run, walk and swing as melodiously and rhythmicaly as music itself.

When the child is around five he will be ready for other verses. Of course, he should not miss Stevenson's 'Child's Garden of Verses," and A. A. Milne's ever-popular pair, "When We Were Very Young" and "Now We Are Six."

These three books of verse with a good anthology, such as "Sung Under the Silver Umbrella," will carry the child well into the school years and give him a happy start on words that sing.

For stories, he does not need a great number of books, but he needs to have them so carefully selected that they will bear infinite repetition. Only by hearing a story over and over does the young child master its complexities and its language.

The old nursery tales about "The Three Bears," "The Three Little Pigs," "The Gingerbread Boy," "The Cock, the Mouse, and the Little Red Hen" should be told to him until he has them by heart. Veronica Hutchinson's "Chimney Corner Stories" is a good collection of these old tales. Then the child should know the Beatrix Potter books, "The Tale of Peter Rabbit" and all her other "Tales", told with unexcelled vigour and charmingly illustrated in water colours by the author.

After these, or along with them, will come a choice of all the enchanting moderns, so well told and illustrated that adults are as delighted with them as the children are.

Here then is a sampling of different types of books which small children enjoy long before they can read. Such books give so much pleasure and are so memorable that they will help immunize a child against trash and mediocrity.

The child who has such verses said to him, and hears such stories told or read, will have stored away in his memory not only good literature, but delightful recollections of the adult who introduced him to the pleasures of books.

Britain's Patricia Roc

Patricia Roc, in the last year or so, has been one of the most unfortunate actresses appearing in British films.

A long succession of second-lead ingenue roles was followed by several second - lead "Buddie" roles. Then she fell into the ingenue-buddie characterisations of "Love Story" and "Jassy." She has managed to escape from this typing in her recent film "The Brothers," and in the yet-to-be-released "When the Bough Breaks," both of which are straight drama.

With the training of the Royal Academy of Dramatic Art, and the experience she has gained on stage and screen behind her, Patricia Roc shows promise of developing into one of Britain's top dramatic actresses. She is already one of the most popular of the British stars.

ACCENT ON LIPS

By VICTOR MAMAK

The most conspicuous part of a woman's make-up is her lipstick. It certainly is conspicuous—the way some women wear it!

The application of a lipstick is a fine art—even a tiny error can mar your looks. A slight "droop" at the corners of the mouth can make you look old, tired, sullen and pessimistic.

On the other hand if your lipstick is slightly and cleverly tipped up at the corners, it can give the impression of youth and happiness.

Just stand before your mirror—make faces at yourself and see how even a slight change of expression changes the shape of your mouth. And, conversely, a change in the shape of the mouth—through the use of lipstick—seems to change the expression.

Since you can certainly control the application of your lipstick, it's up to you to determine the personality you want to portray!

As a general rule, it is advisable to stick to the natural outline of your lips. But if you feel you *must* change the original shape of your mouth, do it ever so delicately and subtly. Remember, the first principle of make-up is: never exaggerate to the point where your "audience" is made consciously aware of the cosmetic fake.

Lip Brush

To achieve a clearly defined mouth, make a sharp outline of the lips with a lip brush which has a fine, firm point. Then fill in the rest.

The next and the most important step is the blending, which should be done thoroughly either with the brush or a finger tip.

It is a great pity most women do not or cannot use a lip brush. Its importance can be realized only by those who have learnt its value in make-up. Once you get used to it, you will never like to do without it. A little patience and perseverence is all that is needed to master the use of this so-important instrument of lip make-up.

Before you apply lipstick, make sure that your lips are absolutely dry. Now put on some lipstick, a light fluffing of powder, flick off the powder, apply more lipstick and blot with tissue. That is all for a good long time.

This trick will make the colour cling like thistle down without constant patching.

Talking of patchwork, if you have to re-do your mouth, get rid of the remains first. Avoid the blotchy job which usually results from re-doing your mouth with a stale coat still on it.

Remember to carry the colour way inside both your upper and lower lips, so there is no pallid gap when you smile—it is most unflattering.

Two Shades

For effect, especially at night, use two shades of lipstick. The darker to magnify the bow, the lighter to attenuate your lower lip. This trick is also good to balance a pouting lip.

Make sure that you do not pronounce the "bend" on the upper lip too much A 'Cupid's Bow' is definitely out of circulation. It is no longer effective in the present atomic age.

The selection of shades is very important. While making your choice, consider both costume and complexion. The fashion-wise woman decides on her costume in advance, then matches her make-up to it. The make-up must tie in with the mood and colour scheme of her clothes, so naturally, for a most flattering effect, she selects her make-up base, lipstick and eye make-up, etc., accordingly. Make-up, costume and mood all go together. You can't divorce them.

Lipstick is like a jewel. When properly selected, it adds tremendous flattery to your charms. If it's a sports event, the costume and make-up should be bright and vigorous. If it's a formal event, the costume and make-up should be sophisticated, colour-coordinated—and perhaps, even, daring.

That's why smart women always have several shades of lipsticks from which to choose, chosen for the mood of each occasion.

CHILDREN MODEL OWN FASHIONS

It seems that even the young are not immune to the fashion bug. This bug, which strikes swiftly at the female side of the population, is especially prevalent at the beginning of each season, and the children of the Colony are now being stung by this Newsus Lookti.

Or so the children's Easter fashion parade this week indicated.

The Compleat Wardrobe for the Junior Junior Miss was on parade, modelled by shy little people with a full sense of their responsibilities.

The mannequins and girlequins, in fact, provided the main interest of the show. The clothes followed second, through no fault of their own.

The emphasis, right through the show, was on washability and long-wearing qualities. The frocks were all made of washing materials, and designed for comfort and health. One specially good feature was the fact that they were made so that they could be put on easily. Most of them opened either down the back or across the waist, and buttons, instead of small and insecure press studs, were used as fastenings.

Three Sections

The parade started with pyjamas and underwear, worked up to sunsuits and playclothes, and the final parade demonstrated just what could be done with the New Look reduced to size.

A pink corduroy lounging robe for babies was modelled by four-months-old Florence Greenwood. Florence was the youngest of the young models, and she certainly carried the whole thing off with an Air.

The underclothes section showed pantes and underwear for the better weather, and some long, ruffled dressing-gowns for post-bath time. Small bows scattered all over the underclothing added touches of simple sweetness.

Bows, in fact, were a feature of the whole showing, and it is amazing what a difference a small bow attached to a neckline or hemline can make.

The sunsuits came as a very pleasant surprise to those accustomed to seeing children playing in dainty little rosebud creations built exclusively for dancing parties. They were solid, and colourful, and gave maximum air circulation with enough coverage to prevent sunburn.

Two-way Suit

One very useful little suit was made of white cotton, with a three-tier skirt, the edges trimmed with red rick-rack braiding. A tiny white bolero came with it. And transformed it into a party frock when necessary.

For boys, there was a selection of colour combinations in sunsuits and overalls, with both long and short sleeves. Several of these were made of cotton jersey, hard-wearing and washable. Indoor playing was provided for by a two-piece outfit of brown corduroy overalls with a tan striped jersey, worn by Michael Edwards.

Right Purty just about describes the party frocks. There was a real Easter Parade of them. The new idea of using plains with florals was used frequently. Organdie, cool and easy to launder, was a great favourite, but plain cottons adorned with lace were also well to the fore. The accent again was on washability and long-wear.

Several of the small frocks featured a white organdie bodice with a floral skirt and sleeve ruffles. Broderie anglaise combined with organdie was also popular.

Another neat little number was made of stiff, swishing taffeta, gathered at the waist, with a small heart-shaped neckline. A deep ruffle of the same material trimmed the hemline, ornamented with small ribbon-and-lace bows.

It looks as if Fashion Parades will soon become feature of the social life of the Very Young Set.

CELERY STICKS

For a piquant cocktail stick, stuff three-inch stalks of crisp, tender celery with white cream cheese to which diced shrimps and salad dressing have been added. Chill until serving time.

Ann Temple

You can love two men at once

I know it is possible to be in love with two men at the same time because I am in just that state.

What I want to know is whether this means that I have a dual personality?—PUZZLED.

It does not. For heaven's sake don't get the habit of sticking these phrases label to your puzzlements.

All it means is that your one personality is not yet evenly developed. You are not fully grown-up. One of the three-sides of your personality—the physical, the intellectual and the emotional—is ahead of the others.

On better knowledge of these two men it may turn out that one of them will begin to attract you in all three ways—an attractive which will even you out, nicely. In this case, no problem. With either of these two, will be the third.

My two small children have violent quarrels. They are very good friends in between, but I notice that one of them gets over the bout much more quickly than the other. Is there a remedy I can apply?—MOTHER.

I have read somewhere of a mother who had a method which I think must be very effective.

She put the culprits on two chairs facing each other and ordered them to look straight into each other's eyes. They were to keep absolutely straight faces, not the glimmer of a smile. You can imagine how quickly they did smile and then roar with laughter. When a child laughs sulks vanish.

If you are your own kids and it is inclined to flare up quickly, [illegible] and is not rendered sticky.

COURSE IN HOUSEKEEPING

The City College of New York is taking the problem of untrained housewives seriously.

They have recently instituted a sequence of six courses in the science of house-running. After completing the courses, a prospective "little woman" will find herself complete with diploma, all ready to bedazzle the man of her choice.

The six courses, at present, are: (1) Food and nutrition; (2) child care and "the family"; (3) home management and decoration; (4) clothing and designing, and two others to be chosen from allied fields.

The same College, under its Adult Education Programme, offers other courses as well, courses in such subjects as child guidance, crafts, home construction, millinery and parent-child relationships.

This is a new innovation in the realm of the housewife, who until now has struggled along without recognition from competent authorities. It may even come to it that degrees will be given for specialised subjects, and a housewife in the "Brave New World" may reach the stage where she can tag a Doctor of Drudgery after her name.

But that of course, remains to be seen, as the morgue-keeper said.

COTTON CONFERENCE HOPES TO REVIVE PRE-WAR TRADE

Manchester, Mar. 2.

An Anglo-American Cotton Textile Conference which seeks to revive the pre-war volume of international trade in cotton opened in Manchester on Friday.

While the question of meeting competition from the Japanese cotton industry will be taken up at the meeting, an American spokesman said the subject had been overemphasised on the agenda of the conference. Other subjects would have equal importance in the discussions.

He listed the outlook for international trade as first in the agenda, followed by a study of cotton consumption, competition from man-made fibres such as rayon and nylon, and discussions of the World Charter concluded at Havana last week.

Main Subject

When the American delegation arrived at Southampton in the "Queen Elizabeth" on Thursday, a spokesman pointed out that international trade in cotton in 1947 was only 45 per cent of the 1939 volume. The revival of the pre-war trade was expected to be the principal subject of the discussions at the conference.

The delegates are to spend the weekend in informal discussions; a formal session will be held on Monday. Meetings will be held on alternate days and in the interventing time, the American delegates will visit Lancashire mills and the Cotton Industry's Research Station—The Shirley Institute at Didsbury.

The final meeting will be held in London on April 13.—Associated Press.

British Electricity Stock

London, Apr. 2.

The new government stock issued to pay for the taking over of England's electrical power industry closed today at 98¾. It was just about what the brokers had expected.

The £350,000,000 issue, known as British Electricity Stock, goes to the former owners of the industry which the Government acquired at midnight last Wednesday.

It has a par value of £100 a share, pays three per cent interest and matures not earlier than 1968 nor later than 1973.

Today's opening quotation was 98 to 98½. When it developed that there was not going to be any rush to sell, the price quickly improved. Critics of the deal to nationalise the electricity industry complained that the former owners would have to take a loss of £4,300,000 if they sold their holdings of the new stock at today's best price.

The three per cent interest paid by the Government stock also represents a cut in income compared with the yield of most shares in the industry when it was privately owned. In some cases the income loss runs to more than 30 per cent.—Associated Press.

AUSTRALIAN WOOL

Tokyo, Apr. 2.

Mr. Max P. Laupheimer, chief of wool procurement for the Allied occupation authorities in Japan, is leaving by air tonight for Australia and New Zealand to arrange further "adequate" imports of raw wool.

Supreme Allied Headquarters said today he will visit Canberra Sydney, Melbourne and Wellington to confer with Government and trade officials.

Japanese wool experts hoped Mr. Laupheimer might obtain a monthly supply of at least 10,000 bales. By initial sales of 10,000 bales monthly, Australia would offset her purchases of rayon and silk, while Japan, by processing and exporting finished products, would build up credits to finance franc also advanced.—Reuter.

Notice To Consignees.

Consignees per

ss "BENLAWERS"

are hereby notified that their cargo is being discharged into the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co.'s godown, where it will be at Consignees' risk and subject to the Wharf's terms and conditions of storage, and where delivery may be obtained.

Damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns for examination by Consignees and the Company's surveyors, Messrs Carmichael and Clarke, at 10 a.m., 7th April, 1948.

To comply with the General Bonded Warehouse Regulations Consignees must have a Revenue Officer in attendance when damaged dutiable goods are examined

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the steamer's godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after the 9th April, 1948, will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 23rd April, 1948, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

W. R. LOXLEY & CO. (CHINA), LTD.
Agents,
Ben Line Steamers Ltd.

Hongkong, 3rd April, 1948.

British Cotton Purchases

Cairo, Apr. 2.

British cotton purchases in Egypt may be reduced but will not be suspended, Mr I. T. Porritt, independent member of the British Raw Cotton Buying Commission, told a press conference here today.

After the Commission recently raised its selling price for Egyptian cotton by one shilling a pound, he said, British spinners complained they could not sell certain styles of yarn in competition with similar yarns made from American cotton.

The mills would stop production unless they could be allowed to use American cotton, they said. As this involved repercussions on the export programme, Mr. Porritt added, the Commission decided that spinners of Egyptian cotton should be allowed a measure of substitution of other growths, including American, so far as might be practical for the spinners and so far as the Commission's stocks permitted.

This announcement, he said, concerned a domestic arrangement and did not signify an intention to discontinue purchases of Eyptian cotton, although the consumption of Egyptian cotton in Lancashire mills was likely to be reduced.—Reuter.

Wall St. Briefs

New York, Apr. 2.

The Under-Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Wiggins, predicts the national debt to rise by $700,000,000 in the 1948/49 fiscal year. On the other hand, the National City Bank disputes the possibility of a deficit.

• • •

Traders generally believe that the maximum deflationary impact of government budget surplus and the surplus henceforth may decline or evaporate, and that the fundamental trend will change from deflationary to inflationary.

• • •

The probability of Congress continuing price supports for agriculture for at least another year will be inflationary and will also continue to assure a good domestic market for farm implements.

• • •

Brokers point out that the British averages today were only 5% below thie 1937 peak, while Dow Jones industrial average was 10% below that peak. At last year's highs, the British average 16% above 1936/37 the United States 9% above and both in Britain and the United States there was a decline of 18% from the postwar high.—Reuter.

The Paris Market

Paris, Apr. 2.

The sharp advance midweek reversed the earlier trend with a bull group taking the initiative by spreading rumours that the French Finance Ministry had planned to block 1,000 franc notes.

This proved successful because of the market's sensitiveness in international conditions. Thus denials of note blocking had no great influence and a further sharp rise latterly resulted from strong buying by southern French interests, which found the market short of supply which was caused by further rumours of note blocking and that some quarters were refusing to accept these notes.

Increase in gold coins influenced foreign currency on the black market where United States dollar reached a new peak and the pound sterling and Swiss franc also advanced.—Reuter.

Sofia, Apr. 1.

The Praesidium of the Bulgarian Grand National Assembly to-day ratified the treaty of friendship and collaboration recently signed with the Soviet Union.—Reuter.

London Stock Exchange

London, Apr. 2.

The introduction of the new British Electricity 3% stock, 1968/77, occasioned but little excitement in the gilteded section of the stock markets today. Dealings began at 98-¼ and all gilteded prices were marked down in sympathy with the terms of the issue; followed by a recovery and by the close prices were generally a quarter below the previous close, whilst electricity stock had improved to 98-¾.

The overall volume of business was very small and most sections recorded dullness. Leading industrials were a few pence lower with Russian-zone happenings continuing to have an unsettling effect on stock market operators. Exceptionally, however, breweries presented a strong front with support persisting on hopes of taxation relief in the coming budget.

A shakeout occurred in copper shares, following the decrease in the export price of the metal; prices moved lower until small buying lifted them above the worst. Kaffirs remained quietly firm on small inquiry from Johannesburg. Bonds moved lower in an idle market.

SECURITIES:	
British Consols, 2½%	76-⅜
Conversion Loan, 3½%, 1961	104-¼
Funding Loan, 4%, 1960/90 ..	111-⅝
War Loan, 3½%, 1952.	103-11/16
War Loan, 3%	102
Victory Bonds, 4%	113-⅝
RAILWAY SHARES:	
British Transport 2%	96-¾
INDUSTRIALS:	
Associated Portland Cement Co., ord.	70/7½
British American Tobacco (of G. B. & Ireland), ...	5-⅞
British Celanese ord.	22/9
Calcutta Electric	39/-
Calcutta Tramways	32/-
Carreras Ltd. "A" ord.	5-⅞
J. & P. Coats, ord.	62/10½
Courtaulds, ord.	40/3
Distillers Co., ord.	27/9
Dunlop Rubber Co., ord.	72/9
Electric & Musical Industries, ord.	17/4½
Fine Cotton Spinners & Doublers Association	30/7½
Ford Motor Co., ord.	49/1½
Imperial Chemical Industries ord.	48/9
Imperial Tobacco Co. (of G. B. & Ireland).	5-⅞
Indian Iron & Steel Co., ord.	46/3
International Nickel Co., of Canada, ord.	54
Lever Brothers & Unilevers, ord.	42/6½
Marks & Spencer, ord.	69/1½
Pinchin Johnson, ord.	55/6
Samnuggur Jute	53/9 N
Standard Motors, ord	27/3
Vickers Ltd., ord.	37/9
Woolworth (F. W.) Co., ord. ..	82/1½
TEA SHARES:	
Assam's Consolidated Tea ..	26/3
Assam Frontier Tea	18/-
Assam Tea Company	23/3
Decars Tea Company	40/-
Empire of India & Ceylon Tea Company	19/9
Imperial Tea Company	37/-
JUTE SHARES:	
Barraccora Jute Factory, Co., ord.	19-¾ N
RUBBER SHARES:	
Anglo-Dutch Plantation of Java	16/3
Gunla Kalumpong Rubber Estate	17/6
Rubber Plantation Invest. Trust	25/-
MINES:	
Burma Corp.	6/-
Crown Mines	4-12/16
Nundydroog Mines	15/-
Rand Mines	6-⅞
Spring Mines	9/1½
Sub-Nigels	4-⅝
Tavoy Tin Co.	1/10½
Union Corporation ord.	271/3
OIL SHARES:	
Anglo-Iranian Oil Co., ord. ..	171/3
Attock Oil	26/10½
Burma Oil Co., ord	68/9
Mexico Eagle Oil Co.	15/6
Trinidad Leaseholds Ltd.	32/9
Royal Dutch Co.	23-¼
Shell Transport & Trading Co.	3-29/32
Venezuelan Oil Concessions ord.	104/4½
SHIPPING:	
P. & O. S.N. Co., ord.	56/9
Indian General-Navigation & ord.	¥1 N
GILTEDGED:	
Funding Loan, 3%	100-¼
National War Bonds, 2½%:	
1949/51	101-7/16
1952/54	101-½
1954/56	101-½
1951/53	101-11/16
Savings Bonds, 3%, 1955/65 ..	101-⅛
Savings Bonds, 3%, 1960/70 ..	100-⅛
Savings Bonds, 3%, 1965/75 ..	99-¾
Exchequer Bonds, 1¾%, 1950	100-⅝
Redemption Stock, 3%, 1936/56	96
FOREIGN BONDS:	
German Loan (Dawes) 7% ..	8-½
Japanese 5%, 1907/47	30-⅝
Japanese 6%, 1924/54	31-¼
Jap. S. Manchurian Rly., 5%, 1923.	24
BANKS:	
Chartered Bank of I. A. & C.	12-1/16
Eastern Bank	8
H.K. & S'hai Banking Corp.	11¾-½
Lloyd's Bank "A".	81/6
Mercantile Bank of India "A"	22-¼
National Bank of India	37
INDUSTRIALS:	
Godfrey Phillips, ord.	47/6
MINING SHARES:	
Consol. Goldfields of S. Africa	63/9
Consol. Tin Mines of Burma	2/4½
Indian Copper Corporation ...	4/3
New Union Goldfields	5/3
Orange Free States Trust	56/3
West Rand Investment Trust	42/6
Free States Developments	85/-
Repderand	13/10½
Cons. Main Reef	46/1½
Saint Helenas	49/4½
De La Rue, ord.	44/9
S. A. Breweries	156/3
West Driefontiens	93/1½
Lydenburg Estates	19/3
South African Township Mining & Finance Corp.	22/6
Selection Trusts	50/-
South African Torbanites	7/3
Welkom	63/1½
Tobacco Securities Trust Defer.	2-½
Grootvlei Mining	48/9
Johannesburg Consolidated ...	115/-
OIL:	
Anglo-American Corporation ..	144/-
British Burma Petroleum	9/9
British Borneo Petroleum	42/6
Goodlass Wall & Lead Indust. ord.	26/6
CHINESE EXTERNAL LOANS:	
Tientsin-Pukow Railway, 5%	unchanged
Lung-Tsing-U-Hai Railways 5% 1913	"
Sterg. Loan, 5%, London Issue, 1913	"
Crisp Loan, 5%, 1913	"
Hukuang Railways, 5%, 1911	"
Honan Railway, 5%, 1905 ..	"
Shai Nanking Railway, 5%	"
Kiangsi Chinese Railways, 5%	"
Sterling Issue	"
[illegible]	[illegible]

N.Y. Stock Markets

New York, Apr. 2.

Stocks ran into further profit cashing today but the market stiffened selectively in the final hour. Late timid buying followed quick action by Congress in overriding the President's veto of the tax cut bill. While modest plus signs were well distributed, at the close numerous losers remained.

Transfers totalled 1,060,000 shares. Gainers included Rock Island Railroad, Woolworth, Douglas Aircraft, Santa Fe, Union Pacific, United Airlines, Transcontinental and Western Air. Among stumblers were Superior Oil, United Aircraft, Glenn Martin, Western Union, Paramount Pictures.

Dow Jones Averages:—Stocks 64.61, 20 Industrials 177.32, 15 Rails 53.78, 10 Utilities 83.87.

Closing quotations:—Adams Express 17⅛, Alaska Juneau 3⅜, American Can 80¾, American Smelting 59⅛, American Telephone 150⅛, American Tobacco 69⅛, American Waterworks 7⅞, Anaconda Copper 36, Aviation Corp. 5¾, Baldwin Locomotive 15, Barnsdall 38⅞, Bendix Aviation 38¾, Bethlehem Steel 34⅝, Boeing Aircraft 27⅞, Borden Co. 42⅛, Canadian Pacific 12, J. I. Case 41, Chrysler 59½, Colgate 44, Commercial Solvents 24¾, Corn Products 55¾, Dupont 175, Eastman Kodak 43½, Electric Light & Power 18⅜, General Electric 36⅛, General Motors 56, Goodrich 65, Goodyear 41¾, Homestake Mining 38½, International Harvester 39¾, International Paper 47⅞, International Tel & Tel 13, Johns Manville 39⅛, Kennecott Copper 53⅝, Montgomery Ward 55½, National Distillers 21, National Lead 35½, New York Central 14⅛, Packard Motors 4⅝, Pan American Airways 10⅛, Pennsylvania RR 18⅛, Radio Corp 10, Real Silk 11½, Republic Steel 26½, Reynolds Tobacco 37⅛, Schenley 29¾, Sears Roebuck 36⅝, Shell Oil 35, Socony Vacuum 17, Southern Pacific 51⅝, Standard Brands 25⅝, Standard Oil of Calif. 62½, Standard Oil of N. J. 76, Studebaker 18⅜, Union Bag 31¾, Union Carbide 104½, US Rubber 41⅞, US Steel 73⅞, US Lines 19⅛, Westinghouse 26¾, Youngstown Sheet & Tube 77, Gen. Pub. Utilities 13.—Associated Press.

TUNG OIL PRICE FIXED

Shanghai, Apr. 2.

A price of CN$6,500,000 per picul for tung oil has been set by the price fixing committee of the Ministry of Finance for export purchase.

The Central Trust of China has purchased 300 tons at that price, but other exporters may buy direct from the producer provided deliveries are made to Central Trust at ports of export.—United Press.

AIRCRAFT MOVEMENTS

Arrivals From:

Poole via Bangkok
Apr. 4, BOAC (Capt. Simco) 2 p.m.

Manila
April 6, Cathay Pacific, 12.30 p.m.

Shanghai
April 4, H.K. Airways, 3 p.m.
April 7, H.K. Airways, 3 p.m.
April 7, Philippine Airlines, 12 noon.
April 8, Pan-American, 4.45 p.m.

Canton
H.K. Airways, four times daily: 10.55 a.m. 1.05 p.m., 3.35 p.m., 5.55 p.m.

Singapore
April 5, BOAC (Capt. Carey) 4 p.m.

Singapore via Bangkok
April 4, Cathay Pacific, 2 p.m.
April 7, Cathay Pacific, 2 p.m.
April 11, Cathay Pacific, 2 p.m.

Iwakuni
April 4, BOAC (Capt. Stead) 3 p.m.

San Francisco (Via Honolulu, Wake Guam, Manila)
April 7, Pan-American, 12.45 p.m.
April 10, Pan-American, 12.45

San Francisco (Via Honolulu, Wake Guam, Okinawa, Shanghai)
April 8, Pan-American, 4.45 p.m.
April 15, Pan-American, 4.45 p.m.

Departures To:

Poole Via Bangkok
April 5, BOAC (Capt. Stead) 8 a.m.

Manila
April 5, Cathay Pacific, 2.30 p.m.
April 7, Philippine Airlines, 1 p.m.

Singapore
April 5, BOAC (Capt. Allen) 7.30 a.m.

Singapore via Bangkok
April 5, Cathay Pacific, 7 a.m.

Shanghai
Daily, CNAC, 11.45 a.m.
April 4, H.K. Airways, 10 a.m.

Canton
H.K. Airways, four times daily: 9 a.m., 11.20 a.m., 1.40 p.m., 4 p.m.

Iwakuni
April 3, BOAC (Capt. Stead) 6 a.m.

San Francisco (Via Honolulu, Guam, Wake & Manila)
April 5, Pan-American, 8 a.m.
April 8, Pan-American, 8 a.m.

San Francisco (Via Shanghai, Okinawa, Guam, Wake & Honolulu)
April 9, Pan-American, 10 a.m.
April 16, Pan-American, 8 a.m.

POST OFFICE

Outward Mails

Unless otherwise stated, Registered Articles and Parcel Posts close 30 minutes earlier than the Ordinary Mail. If Mail close before 10 a.m., Registered and Parcels will close at 5 p.m. on previous day.

SUNDAY, APRIL 4

Closing Times By Air

Canton, (Kowloon C.P.O.) 10 a.m. and 12.30 p.m.; (G.P.O.) 9.30 a.m., and Noon.

Airmail for Rangoon, Karachi, Bahrein, Cairo (Nairobi, Johannesburg and Marseilles via Cairo), Augusta and London, Kowloon C.P.O., (Reg.) 5 p.m. 3/4, (Ord.) a.m. 4/4; G.P.O., (Reg.) 5 p.m. 3/4, (Ord.) 10 a.m. 4/4.

Airmail for Bangkok, Singapore, Batavia, Colombo, Sydney and Auckland, (Reg.) 5 p.m. 3/4, (Ord.) 10 a.m. 4/4.

Airmail for Amoy, Shanghai, Nanking, Hankow, Tsingtao and Peiping; Airmail for Taiwan, (Reg.) 5 p.m. 3/4, (Ord.) 10 a.m. 4/4.

Airmail for Kunming and Calcutta; Airmail for Swatow and Foochow, (Reg.) 5 p.m. 3/4, (Ord.) 10 a.m. 4/4.

Closing Times By Sea and Train

Macao, Tsinshan and Shekki, 8 a.m.
Macao, Tsinshan and Shekki, 10 a.m.
Canton (2nd class Mail only), 10 a.m.
Shanghai, 10 a.m.
Japan (Ord. letters and cards only), 10 a.m.
Honolulu, 10 a.m.
Kongmoon 10 a.m.

MONDAY, APRIL 5

Closing Times By Air

Canton, (Kowloon C.P.O.) 7.30 a.m., 10 a.m., 12.30 p.m., 3 p.m.; (G.P.O.) 7 a.m., 9.30 a.m., Noon, 2.30 p.m.

Airmail for Shanghai, (Reg.) 9 a.m., (Ord.) 9.30 a.m.

Airmail for Manila, (Reg.) 11 a.m., (Ord.) 11.30 a.m.

Airmail for Amoy, Shanghai, Nanking, Hankow, Tsingtao and Peiping; Airmail for Liuchow and Kunming, (Reg.) 3 p.m., (Ord.) 3.30 p.m.

Airmail for Taiwan (Reg.) 3 p.m.

Airmail for Swatow (Ord.) 3.30 p.m.

Closing Times By Sea and Train

Macao, Tsinshan & Shekki 8 a.m.
Tsamkong noon.
Swatow 11.30 a.m.
Bangkok noon.
Shanghai 2 p.m.
Macao, Tsinshan & Shekki 2 p.m.
Canton (2nd Class Mail only) 2 p.m.
Rangoon 3 p.m.
Haipong 3 p.m.
Macao, Tsinshan & Shekki 4 p.m.
Straits, Aden, Egypt, and United Kingdom via London (Par. Reg. Ord) 5 p.m.
Kongmoon 5 p.m.
Canton 5 p.m.

TUESDAY 6, APRIL

Closing Times By Air

Canton (Kowloon C.P.O.) 7.30 a.m. 10 a.m., 12.30 p.m., 3 p.m. (G.P.O.) 7 a.m., 9.30 a.m., noon 2.30 p.m.

Airmail for Shanghai (Reg.) 9 a.m., (Ord) 9.30 a.m.

Airmail for Bangkok, Rangoon, Calcutta, Karachi, Bahrein, Cairo (Nairobi, Johannesburg, and Marseilles via Cairo) Augusta and London (Kowloon C.P.O.) (Reg.) 2.30 p.m. (Ord.) 3 p.m. G.P.O. (Reg) 3 p.m.

Shipping Intelligence

ARRIVALS YESTERDAY

Courser (USL) from Manila .. B buoy.
Hanyang (B & S) from Tientsin, Foochow ..... B3.
Kambodia (East Asiatic), 2,081 tons, from Manila, Capt. H. I. Vering ..... K. Whf.
Newchwang (B & S) from Bangkok ..... A15.
Pres. Jefferson (APL), from Yokohama, Capt. W.S. O'Neil ..... L.C.K.
Shengking (B & S) from Shanghai C Whf.
Tjitjalengka (RIL) from Amoy .. A9.
Tresillian (Mac. Mac.), 5,074 tons, from Kobe, Capt. M.G. Symons .... A11.

DEPARTURES YESTERDAY

Fleetwood for Okinawa.
Gen. Meigs for Manila, United States.
Luxembourg Victory for Kobe.
Pres. Tyler for Manila, San Francisco.
Wingsang for Keelung, Shanghai.

ARRIVALS TODAY

Clovis Victory from United States.
Fernwood from Atlantic Ports.
Haiyang from Swatow.
Szechuen from Bangkok.
Taksang from Rangoon, Straits.
Trianon from Shanghai.

DEPARTURES TODAY

Benlawyers for United Kingdom.
Courser for New York, Manila.
Golden State for Yokohama.
Nordtrex for Singapore.
Pres. Jefferson for Japan, U.S.
Tamara for Cebu, Manila.
Tjitjalengka for Manila, Amoy.
Wah Chung for Manila.
Willis Victory for San Francisco.
Yunnan for Singapore.

VESSELS IN PORT

Amaranthus (Wheelock) ..... S.S. Po
Annlock (Wallem) ..... S.S. Po
Bataan (Gilman) ..... Holt's Whf.
Benlawers (Loxley) ..... B.C.
Bushwood ..... Kin. Bay
Carmen Moller (Moller's) ..... D.C.
Catherine (S.E. Asia) ..... Yaumati
Courser (USL) ..... B buoy
Christer Salin (Bank) A1
Emp. Farrar (Wing Fung Cheung), Ymt.
Empire Magpie (Jardine's) .... Yaumati
Fengtien (B. & S.) B14
Golden State (Gourlie) ..... K. Whf.
Hai Tan (Douglas) ..... Co.'s Whf.
Haidis (Wo Fat Shing) .....S.S. Po
Hanyang (B & S) B3
Helikon (Wo Fat Sing) B5
Hock Lim (Ho Seng) ..... B.C.
Huang Hsing (C.M.S.N.) ..... B.C.
Kharkov (Wallem) ..... B.C.
Kambodia (East Asiatic) .... Kow. Whf.
Lady Wolmer (Wheelock) ..... Y.M.T.
Larkslock (Wallem) .....Yaumati
Newchwang (B & S) A15
Nieuw Holland (R.I.L.) B15
Nordtrex (Gibb. Liv.) ..... Mac. Whf.
Panamanian (Wallem) ..... S. Cutters
Pei Teh (China Mer.) B4
Poyang (B. & S.) B4
Pres. Jefferson (APL) ..... L.C.K.
Shantung (B. & S.) ..... Ymt.
Shapur (Bank) ..... Mac. Whf.
Shenking (B & S) ..... C. Whf.
Solarium (B. & S.) ..... Talkoo Dk.
Soochow (B. & S.) B16
Stanvac 312 (S.V.O. Co.) ..... L.C.K.
Tamara (Gilman) ..... K. Whf.
Tjimenteng (R.I.L.) A14
Tjitjalengka (RIL) ..... A9.
Tresillian (Mac. Mac.) ..... A11.
Tsinan (B. & S.) ..... Cust. Whf.
Turkshead (Everett) ..... Kin. Dk.
Valsella (B. & S.) ..... Tai Kok Tsui
Yunnan (B. & S.) ..... Holt's Whf.

VESSELS DUE FROM

AMOY & SWATOW

Apr.
12 Tjitjalengka ..... (R.I.L.)

ATLANTIC PORTS

Apr.
11 Pioneer Wave ..... (U.S.L.)
7 Durango Victory ..... (U.S.L.)
9 Adaman ..... (De La Rama)
10 Cape Junction ..... (Gilman)
11 Mindoro ..... (De La Rama)
Mid. Adaman ..... (De La Rama)
22 Pres. Grant ..... (A.P.L.)
End. Andrew Jackson.
Late. Silver Briar ..... (R.I.L.)
May
End. Steel Executive ..... (Gilman)

AFRICAN PORTS

Apr.
17 Boissevain ..... (R.I.L.)

AUSTRALIA

May
2 Nankin ..... (E. & A.)

BANGKOK

Apr.
8 Newchwang ..... (B. & S.)

CALCUTTA

Apr.
7 Choy Sang ..... (Jardine)
9 Birdhana ..... (Apcar)

CANADA

Apr.
9 China Mail ..... (A.M.L.)

EUROPE

Apr.
5 Alphacca ..... (R.I.L.)
10 Teng 1404 ..... (B. & S.)
10 Hataan ..... (Gilman).
16 Lancashire ..... (Mac. Mac.)
17 Glenstrae ..... (Jardine)
19 Glengarry ..... (Jardine)
20 Kambodia ..... (East Asiatic)
20 Trevelyan ..... (Mac. Mac.)
28 Breconshire ..... (Jardine)
End. Bryngle ..... (Gilman)
May
Early. Ridderkerk ..... (R.I.L.)
Early. Halland ..... (Gilman)
Early. Mangalore ..... (Gilman)
5 Glengyle ..... (Jardine)
End. Halland ..... (Gilman)

JAPAN

Apr.
12 Coastal Buccaneer ..... (Everett)
May
1 Birdhana ..... (Mac. Mac.)
17 Nankin ..... (Mac. Mac.)

JAVA

Apr.
10 Tjisadane ..... (R. I. L.)

MANILA

Apr.
12 Tjitjalengka ..... (R. I. L.)
16 Linfield Victory ..... (Jardine)
English Prince ..... (Jardine)
Mid. Flying Arrow ..... (Pattison)
22 Pres. Grant ..... (A.P.L.)

NEW YORK

Apr.
10 Cape Junction ..... (Gilman)
11 Pioneer Wave ..... (U.S.L.)
7 Durango Victory ..... (U.S.L.)
22 Greta Maersk ..... (Jebsen)
Mid. Flying Arrow ..... (Pattison)
21 English Prince ..... (Jardine)
26 Chastine Maersk ..... (Jebsen)
May
21 Laura Maersk ..... (Jebsen)

PACIFIC COAST

Apr.
7 Roseville ..... (Bank Line)
10 Cape Junction ..... (Gilman)
18 Linfield Victory ..... (Jardine)
17 New Zealand Victory .... (Jardine)
21 English Prince ..... (Jardine)
25 Chastine Maersk ..... (Jebsen)
30 Laura Maersk ..... (Jebsen)
May. Manchuria ..... (East Asiatic)

RANGOON

9 Birdhana ..... (Mac. Mac.)

SAN FRANCISCO

Apr.
6 China Victory ..... (U.S.L.)
9 Mankato Victory ..... (A.P.L.)
9 Sea Serpent ..... (U.S.L.)
12 New Zealand Victory .... (Jardine)
15 Linfield Victory ..... (Jardine)
15 Louis McH. Howe ..... (A.P.L.)
19 Contest ..... (U.S.L.)
21 English Prince ..... (Jardine)
22 Pres. Grant ..... (A.P.L.)
22 Britain Victory ..... (U.S.L.)
28 Pres. Monroe ..... (A.P.L.)
May
7 Scott E. Land ..... (A.P.L.)
2 Surprise ..... (U.S.L.)
3 China Bear ..... (U.S.L.)
6 Marine Snapper ..... (A.P.L.)
10 Lightning ..... (U.S.L.)
18 China Transport ..... (Jardine)
25 Pacific Transport ..... (Jardine)
25 Capital Victory ..... (Jardine)

SAIGON

Apr.
7 Choy Sang ..... (Jardine)

SANDAKAN

Apr.
6 Mau Sang ..... (Jardine)

SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN

Apr.
4 Gaasterkerk ..... (R.I.L.)
4 Hanyang ..... (B. & S.)
10 Rubystone ..... (B.I.)
15 New Zealand Victory .... (Jardine)
English Prince ..... (Jardine)
19 Britain Victory ..... (U.S.L.)
26 Birdhana ..... (Apcar)
May
3 Trevelyan ..... (P. & O.)
23 Trevean ..... (P. & O.)

SINGAPORE

Apr.
7 Choy Sang ..... (Jardine)
9 Birdhana ..... (Mac. Mac.)
Mid. Glengarry ..... (Jardine)
Late. Breconshire ..... (Jardine)

SOUTH AMERICA

Apr.
17 Boissevain ..... (R.I.L.)
May
Mid. Strait Malacca ..... (R.I.L.)

UNITED KINGDOM

Apr.
10 Teng 1404 ..... (B. & S.)
Mid. Achilles ..... (B. & S.)
16 Lancashire ..... (P. & O.)
17 Glenstrae ..... (Jardine)
19 Glengarry ..... (Jardine)
20 Trevelyan ..... (P. & O.)
28 Breconshire ..... (Jardine).
May
Early. Benarty ..... (Loxley)
3 Canton ..... (P. & O.)
5 Glengyle ..... (Jardine)
13 Trevean ..... (Mac. Mac.)
Mid. Brecrouahan ..... (Loxley)
Late. Benmacdhui ..... (Loxley)
June
Early. Denbighshire ..... (Jardine)
13 Trevose ..... (P. & O.)

VANCOUVER

Apr.
9 China Mail ..... (A.M.L.)

YOKOHAMA

Apr.
5 China Victory ..... (U.S.L.)
6 Pres. Madison ..... (A.P.L.)

SAILINGS TO

AMOY & SWATOW

Apr.
7 Hanyang ..... (B. & S.)
8 Szechuen ..... (B. & S.)
12 Birdhana ..... (Mac. Mac.)
17 Tjisadane ..... (R. I. L.)

ATLANTIC PORTS

Apr.
5 Clovis Victory ..... (A.P.L.)
5 Tamara ..... (De La Rama)
11 Lasalle ..... (Wallem)
20 Pres. Grant ..... (A.P.L.)
21 English Prince ..... (Jardine)
23 Pres. Grant ..... (A.P.L.)
May
2 Sally Maersk ..... (Jebsen)

BANGKOK

Apr.
8 Szechuen ..... (B. & S.)

AUSTRALIA

Apr.
26 Soochow ..... (B. & S.)
May
20 Nankin ..... (Mac. Mac.)

CANADA

Apr.
6 Bougainville ..... (Bank Line)
8 Lake Chilco ..... (Jardine)

EUROPE

Apr.
8 Al Sudan ..... (M.M.)
10 Titan ..... (B. & S.)
12 Mindoro ..... (Gilman)
19 Achilles ..... (B. & S.)
20 Kambodia ..... (East Asiatic)
End. Glaucus ..... (B. & S.)
May
Early. Alphacca ..... (R.I.L.)
7 Benarty ..... (Ben Line)
18 Brynje ..... (Gilman)
Late. Benmacdhui ..... (Ben Line)
June
Early. Halland ..... (Gilman)
Early. Ridderkerk ..... (R.I.L.)

HAIPHONG

Apr.
Early. Ville De Strasbourg .... (M.M.)

JAVA

Apr.
8 Tjimenteng ..... (R.I.O.L.)
8 Foochow ..... (B. & S.)
8 Roseville ..... (Bank Line)
14 Tjitjalengka ..... (R.I.L.)

JAPAN

Apr.
12 Birdhana ..... (Mac. Mac.)
17 Lancashire ..... (P. & O.)
18 Boissevain ..... (R.I.L.)
22 Ninghai ..... (B. & S.)
May
5 Nankin ..... (E. & A.)

LOS ANGELES

Apr.
5 Clovis Victory ..... (A.P.L.)
5 Tamara ..... (De La Rama)
7 Bougainville ..... (Bank Line)
13 Linfield Victory ..... (Jardine)
17 New Zealand Victory .... (Jardine)

MANILA

Apr.
5 Tamara ..... (De La Rama)
8 Durango Victory ..... (U.S.L.)
10 China Mail ..... (A.M.L.)
12 Pioneer Wave ..... (U.S.L.)
14 Coastal Buccaneer ..... (Everett)
17 New Zealand Victory .... (Jardine)
17 Tjisadane ..... (R.I.L.)

MARSEILLES

Apr.
8 Al Sudan ..... (Mac. Mac.)

NEW YORK

Apr.
21 English Prince ..... (Jardine)
22 Andrew Jackson ..... (Wallem)
26 Pres. Monroe ..... (A.P.L.)
May
2 Sally Maersk ..... (Jebsen)
3 Scott E. Land ..... (A.P.L.)
16 Greta Maersk ..... (Jebsen)
June
27 Laura Maersk ..... (Jebsen)

PACIFIC COAST

Apr.
6 Bougainville ..... (Bank Line)
11 Mankato Victory ..... (A.P.L.)

SAN FRANCISCO

Apr.
5 Pres. Madison ..... (A.P.L.)
7 China Victory ..... (U.S.L.)
7 Bougainville ..... (Bank Line)
10 Sea Serpent ..... (U.S.L.)
11 Mankato Victory ..... (A.P.L.)
13 Linfield Victory ..... (Jardine)
Mid. Kookaburra ..... (Moller)
17 Louis McH. Howe ..... (A.P.L.)
17 New Zealand Victory .... (Jardine)
27 Britain Victory ..... (U.S.L.)
20 Contest ..... (U.S.L.)
23 Pres. Grant ..... (A.P.L.)
24 General Gordon ..... (A.P.L.)
26 Pres. Monroe ..... (A.P.L.)
May
1 Pres. Cleveland ..... (A.P.L.)
3 Scott E. Land ..... (A.P.L.)
3 Surprise ..... (U.S.L.)
4 China Bear ..... (U.S.L.)
Pres. Pierce ..... (A.P.L.)
8 Marine Snapper ..... (A.P.L.)
11 Lightning ..... (U.S.L.)
15 General Meigs ..... (A.P.L.)
Mid. Vilja ..... (Moller)
June
Mid. Vingnes ..... (Mollers)
Aug.
Early. Vito ..... (Mollers)

SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN

Apr.
5 Shengking ..... (B. & S.)
3 Wing Sang ..... (Jardine)
10 Choy Sang ..... (Jardine)
12 Birdhana ..... (Mac Mac.)
13 Linfield Victory ..... (Jardine)
14 Birdhana ..... (Apcar)
18 Boissevain ..... (R.I.L.)
Mid. Flying Arrow ..... (Pattison)
Mid. Glenstrae ..... (Jardine)
Mid. Kookaburra ..... (Moller)
24 Gen. Gordon ..... (A.P.L.)
24 Trevelyan ..... (P. & O.)
Late Breconshire ..... (Jardine)
May
1 Pres. Cleveland ..... (A.P.L.)
5 Nankin ..... (E. & A.)
3 Trevean ..... (P. & O.)
Early. Glengyle ..... (Jardine)
Early. China Transport ..... (Jardine)
24 Pacific Transport ..... (Jardine)
June
Early. Denbighshire ..... (Jardine)
15 Trevose ..... (P. & O.)

SINGAPORE

Apr.
8 Al Sudan ..... (Mac. Mac.)
8 Foochow ..... (B. & S.)
8 Roseville ..... (Bank Line)
12 Rubystone ..... (Apcar)
May
3 Birdhana ..... (Apcar)

SOUTH AMERICA

May
5 Boissevain ..... (R.I.L.)
June
Early. Strait Malakka ..... (R.I.L.)

TAIWAN

Apr.
10 Choy Sang ..... (Jardine)

UNITED KINGDOM

Apr.
10 Titan ..... (B. & S.)
10 Trevillian ..... (P. & O.)
12 Mindoro ..... (Gilman)
20 Kambodia ..... (East Asiatic)
End. Glaucus ..... (B. & S.)
May
1 Trevelyan ..... (P. & O.)
15 Canton ..... (P. & O.)
25 Trevean ..... (P. & O.)

VANCOUVER

Apr.
7 Bougainville ..... (Bank Line)
Mid. Lake Chilliwack ..... (Jardine)

YOKOHAMA

Apr.
5 Clovis Victory ..... (A.P.L.)

* * *

Ship Movements

San Francisco, Apr. 3.
"Iran Victory" departed on Apr. 1 for th eFar East.

* * *

Seattle, Apr. 3.
"San Angelo Victory", arrived from Singapore.—Associated Press.

CHINESE ON UNESCO

Paris, Apr. 2.
Dr. Kuo Yu Shou, a Chinese educational expert, has been in charge during the past year of the educational programme for the United Nations educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation, was today appointed special adviser on UNESCO activities in relation to Asia and the Far East. Dr. Kou Yu Shou will continue in charge of the newly combined education section of UNESCO until his successor takes over.—Reuter.

MacArthur's Policy Is Approved

Washington, Apr. 2.

Informed sources said today that Mr. George B. Kennan, the Secretary of State's top policy planner, who recently returned from a Far Eastern inspection tour, turned in a report praising General Douglas MacArthur highly for his administration in Japan. He also lauded the Supreme Commander's attitudes on the future economic and political course which should be followed in dealing with the defeated nation.

The sources said that while Mr. Kennan made the Far East tour mainly to acquaint himself with the situation, since he never before has been in that area, his report to Mr. Marshall nevertheless gave certain definite impressions regarding the course which he thought should be followed by the United States in that area.

They said he definitely agreed with General MacArthur's position that the United States must act unilaterally in Japan—if it remains impossible to secure Allied agreement on procedure for holding a peace conference—to build up Japanese economy to a self-sufficient point which would enable it to resist any Communist penetration.

They said Mr. Kennan also agreed that, in light of the general worsening Soviet-American relations throughout the world, it was vital to give consideration to the military importance of Japan as an Asiatic bulwark against Communism.

Sources said Mr. Kennan, who conferred briefly with members of the economic mission to the Far East headed by the Under-secretary of War (Brig.-Gen. William Draper), also agreed with their premise that further reparations should be virtually abolished and more strenuous efforts devoted to raising the levels of industry

Cautious

The sources said it was doubtful Mr. Kennan went as far as some of the more extreme Army elements, such as General Draper, regarding the point to which Japanese industry ultimately should be developed. Mr. Kennan is understood to take a somewhat more cautious approach to the removal of all controls on Japanese business.

The sources pointed out that while the Draper group expressed the American businessman's attitude on this question, Mr. Kenna, as overall policy planner, had to consider a certain security caution in this respect. It was emphasized that Mr. Kennan's findings did not necessarily represent solidification of State Department policy, since they would merely serve as a basis for discussions of the policy group for eventual recommendations to Mr. Marshall. As a very powerful policy voice, however, Mr. Kennan has a strong influence on Mr. Marshall's decision.

Meanwhile, although the United States administration general has decided against further heavy reparations removals from Japan and is committed to a rather intensive rehabilitation effort to restore Japanese economy, officials point out specific details of the future course would not be decided and spelled out until General Draper returns next Tuesday and the Army and State Department had had an opportunity to confer on the results of his mission, then on Kennan and other recent intelligence.

Mr. Kennan, who returned from Tokyo last week, is at present in hospital suffering from ulcers.—United Press.

Christian General Registers

Washington, Apr. 3.

The United States Department of Justice revealed today that General Feng Yu-hsiang has become a registered agent for the Revolutionary Committee of the Kuomintang Party of China.

The Department said that General Feng, in joining the registered foreign agents in the United States, stated his purpose was to "acquaint the American people with the committee's programme and enlist the aid of the American people and Government in ending the civil war in China."

Feng registered as a member of the standing committee of the Central Board of the Revolutionary Committee of the Kuomintang with headquarters in Hong Kong, under the chairmanship of General Li Chai-sen. Feng said he was now living in New York City.

The one-time "Christian General" came to the United States last year representing the Nanking Government on a study of U.S. power resources. A few months ago he renounced his allegiance to Nanking, saying he intended to work for the overthrow of Chiang Kai-shek and the Nanking Government.—Associated Press.

H.K. STUDENTS IN WALES

London, Apr. 2.

Thirty "Social Scence" students from abroad (including Hong Kong) are spending ten days with farmers and other residents of Llandilo, Wales.

The visit is part of a Social Science Course arranged by the National Federation of young farmers clubs and the Colonial Office. Most of the students are from the Colonial Empire.

They will visit schools farms and markets and observe the workings of young farmers clubs and the local Government.

The students are from British Guiana, British Honduras, The Gold Coast, Hong Kong, Jamaica, Kenya, Malaya, Nigeria, Northern Rhodes, Palestine, Sierra Leone, Tanganyika, Trinidad, Uganda, Windward Islands, Zanzibar, Ceylon and Basutoland.—Associated Press.

Haganah Captures Castel

Jerusalem, Apr. 3.

The Haganah Jewish defence force today stormed and captured Castel village, near Jerusalem, from which Arabs had been blockading food supplies for the Holy City's 100,000 beleaguered Jews.

Arab sources said that heavy reinforcements of Arabs were rushing to the area and that the first counter-attacks were already in action.

The Jewish assault—third in three days—began with several hundred Haganah men in battle-dress and armed with machine-guns, mortars and grenades, creeping over the Judean hills in darkness.

As a striking force silenced the Arab outposts, a full-scale attack was launched on the village.

The number of casualties was not known. Women and children had been evacuated before fighting began.

Very heavy fighting raged with explosions and automatic fire echoing in the darkness from the Judea hills, and before dawn semi-official reports said that the Haganah had succeeded in storming Castel and capturing it.—Reuter.

WHITE RUSSIANS FEAR FOR THE FUTURE

Shanghai, Apr. 2.

The long, chilling shadow of Soviet Russia stretches out over China and makes the lives of stateless White Russians who fled here to escape Communism a thing of daily uncertainty and fear.

With no nation to protect them, with no citizenship of any kind, China's White Russians are easy prey to any element bent on their destruction. And they claim Soviet Russia has just that intention.

Many of them are eager to pass on any information they manage to get from friends now in Russia. And that supply of information from behind the Iron Curtain is meager. They want to know about Russia's plans for China and they all insist the Soviets are making the same insidious plans for China that have come to the world's attention in Eastern Europe and in many other parts of the world.

But they are afraid of having their names asassociated with this information. They all have, directly or indirectly, received warnings from "Soviet sources" to "keep their mouths shut" or suffer the consequences.

The "Consequences"

The consequences can take several forms, according to White Russians sources here. Anonymous letters can be sent to the Chinese police, accusing certain White Russians of Japanese collaboration during the war, or of working with the Chinese Communists now. These anonymous letters, these sources claim, are sent by Soviet agents in Shanghai.

If the police act on the charges—which they usually do—these sources say that witnesses to "prove" them appear from thin air. Since the White Russians have no country to intercede for them, they are at the complete mercy of the courts. And, they add, the courts are invariably handed an iron-clad "trumped up" case.

There are several White Russians in jail now, serving two to three year sentences as a result of these tactics, these sources claim. They say those White Russians talked too much.

A formerly prominent European diplomat, living here in voluntary exile from a country that is now a Soviet satellite, was arrested recently for what he claimed for this same reason. He says that the police showed him an anonymous letter charging him with collaboration and with helping the Chinese Communists infiltrate into Shanghai.

The truth is that since his country fell under Russian domination, he has devoted his life to anti-Communist activities. He was able to prove that fact, and even then it took the help of highly placed friends to get his release.

Life In Danger

And he says that if his name and the details of his arrest were published, his life would be in danger. He charges that the Soviets were afraid to cause him bodily harm because of his connections. So, they tried to stop his activities by forcing him into a Chinese jail.

If pressed by publicity about the incident, Soviet agents would kill him rather than take the chance of the information he holds from being revealed.

Many of the White Russians in China have been trying for years to get visas to the United States, or Australia or to some Latin American country. They point out that Soviet agents only have to denounce them as Communists to any of these countries and they could never get a visa. This is their greatest fear and they live with it constantly.

Russia offered all White Russians in China a chance to take citizenship and return to Russia. About 6,000 refused, getting Soviet enmity by doing it.

They naturally view every inroad of Communism in China with alarm. They feel their days are numbered if Communism is not stopped.—United Press.

AMERICA VULNERABLE TO AIR ATTACK

Nashville, Tenn., Apr. 2.

The chief of the United States Bomber Force has told the Reserve Officers' Association that aircraft now in the hands of potential enemies can bomb any part of America from bases already built. They can do it by flying the polar routes, said General George C. Kenney, head of the Strategic Air Force.

Kenney said Russia is maintaining "huge armies and air forces," and Soviet factories "are building thousands of new bombers and new fighters."

Kenney warned against too much reliance on the atomic bomb.

"We must not forget," he said, "that we developed the bomb from scratch in three years, that it is nearly three years since the first atomic bomb shattered Hiroshima and that scientists, physicists and engineers all over the world have been burning the midnight oil ever since trying to develop that and other weapons of mass destruction."

"Improved"

The General pointed out that one A-bomb wrecked Hiroshima and 100,000 of its inhabitants perished. He added:

"The bomb has been improved since then."

"A large scale atomic bomb attack on this country could result in the destruction of a dozen of our major cities and a casualty list of millions on the opening day of a future war," he said.—Associated Press.

The Other Way

Washington, Apr. 2.

Twice within the last week the United States Air Force has shown that its standard B-29 bombers can fly to a target 2,300 miles away and return to base.

The planes thus could have flown 4,600 miles on a straight course employing shuttle bombing technique used in World War II.

Air Secretary W. Stuart Symington told a news conference that two B-29s this week flew two missions under simulated combat conditions. The two planes carried five tons of bombs in the tests.

Symington recently told the US Senate Armed Services Committee that present US bombers could strike a target anywhere in Russia from bases in Alaska or Labrador.—Associated Press.

China Aid Plans Criticised

New York, Apr. 2.

An article by Lawrence K. Rosinger in the "Foreign Policy Association Bulletin," discussing Congressional plans to aid China, said today:

"Most of the Congressional Committee's discussion involved about sums plainly insufficient to have any effect on the Chinese war except to prolong it slightly. Discussions about China have been overshadowed by a growing strategic emphasis of the United States on Europe as well as by the magnitude of China's problems. ...In shaping the current policy China is regarded as a 'holding operation' with special emphasis on the Central Government's retaining South and Central China.

"But it seems evident that the legislation which Congress will pass while involving the United States more deeply in the Chinese struggle will not enable Nanking to halt the process of its own deterioration. This process could only be stopped by far-reaching internal reforms, of which there are no genuine signs at the present time."—United Press.

CHILDREN'S FUND

Shanghai, Apr. 3.

With a long-range aim of founding world peace and helping to relieve the suffering of children, the Shanghai Chapter of the United Nations Appeal for Children, at an inaugural meeting yesterday afternoon decided to raise CN$50,000,000,000 within the shortest possible time.

Mayor K. C. Wu was elected chairman of the Shanghai branch which is affiliated with the national organization, headed by Madame Chiang Kai-shek.—Reuter.

BADMINTON CHAMPIONSHIPS

Cancellation Of Events For Ladies

Malaya Champions To Play Here?

(By "ARGONAUT")

The Men's Division Doubles League will be concluded this week, with Sing Tao certain of winning the Senior Division, and University "B" the Junior Division honours.

Interest in this game will now naturally be directed to the Colony Open Championships scheduled to begin on Monday, April 12.

Great disappointment is felt at the poor support given to the ladies events and their subsequent cancellations. Certainly, there are more than six ladies playing this game in the Colony! In any event it was thought that the Association would carry on there events with those entries that were in, for at least it would encourage more lady players to play the game during the course of the coming year, so that there may possibly be a bigger entry next year.

There will never be any of these events in coming years, if the Association does not attempt to make a start.

The most important reason why the response to the Ladies' events has been lamentably low is probably because there is a vast gap in the standard between a few of them and the rest of the lady players, and naturally no one would care to go in with the prospect of being beaten to the tune of 11-0, 11-0.

What the Association can do next year is to have two divisions for the Ladies, Junior and Senior. Most of them who are too shy to enter for the Senior will certainly not mind going in for the Junior, where there is very little difference in their standards. In this way, the Association can also have a constant source from which to draw their entries for the Ladies' Senior event.

It is gratifying to know that the Association has at least adopted the system of playing off fixtures on one particular fixed court every night, so that those who are interested in the game will be able to watch all the daily fixtures at one sitting.

At the meeting of the Malayan Chinese Organising Committee for the China Olympic Games it was decided that three leading Malayan badminton players would be invited to play exhibition games in Shanghai at the China National Meet on May 5. As this will only be an invitation and not a selection, it is not known yet who the three will be, but most likely they will be Wong Peng-soon, Ooi Teck-hock and Ong Poh-lin. Wong Peng-soon is generally considered the world's best player at present, although he was recently beaten by both Teck Hock and Poh Lin. It is hoped that the Local Badminton Association will try to arrange that these players stop at Hong Kong on their way to Shanghai and play a few exhibition games here.

League Standings:

MEN'S DOUBLES LEAGUE TABLE

Saturday, April 1, 1948

	P	W	L	F	A	Pts.
* Sing Tao ...	16	16	0	123	11	32
* Recreio "A"	14	13	1	103	29	26
University "B"	13	11	2	92	24	22
Recreio "B" ..	14	11	3	81	45	22
K.C.C. "A" ..	14	11	3	85	41	22
* University "A"	11	9	2	81	18	18
Chung Wah ..	15	9	6	81	54	18
St. Teresa's "A"	16	9	7	77	67	18
Chinese YMCA	18	8	5	78	59	16
Kowloon Tong	15	7	8	71	64	14
St. Mary's ...	16	6	10	68	86	12
V.R.C.	17	6	11	56	97	12
St. John's	14	5	9	48	78	10
Chinese Sanitary Inspectors ...	14	5	9	48	78	10
St. Teresa's "B"	16	2	14	43	101	4
K.C.C. "B" ..	17	2	15	33	120	4
Police	13	2	11	19	95	4
K. Dock	16	0	16	17	127	0

* "A" Division Teams.

All Is Blooming In Bloomington

The natives are delighted to tell you all you want about Bloomington, Illinois.

"We sometimes call this "Little America. Our little community is right in the middle of a corn belt.—It is a town of retired farmers and retired ministers—I

By JENNY NICHOLSON

guess we go in for quite a bit of religion in these parts. But it is mostly retired farmers. They leave their farms to their sons and come right on in and have themselves a ripe and loving old age."

And when asked they admit, "Sure, this is the heart of isolationism." And if they take to reading and believe the Chicago Morning Tribune, which most of them do, although they have a slightly more moderate local paper of their own, then there is no doubt about the view they take of England.

"Plot Bared"

The banner headline read. "British Empire Plot Bared," and the story dealt with Britain's alleged plan to use all the dollars she will get from the Marshall Plan for rebuilding the Empire.

In buses and trains in the Middle West—in drug stores and on radio networks, you will be told as often as you can bear to listen, "This Marshall Plan—what do you expect us to do—throw our money down the drain? What happens when we loan England money—does she pay us back? No, boy—she spends it all going to the movies and smoking packets cigarettes and spending it on that Empire of hers. We don't wanna pay for keeping Canada in slavery. Why doesn't England and Europe get in there and do some work for a change? We only wanna help them as help themselves."

And when it comes to America's foreign policy, Robert A. Taft, Senator for Ohio, expresses their sentiments for them nicely.

Senator Taft, most isolationist Senator, is on a political tour of isolationist Middle West. He hopes to run for President of the United States—probably most coveted job in the world today for the ambitious politician.

The object of this tour is to win friends and influence people in order to secure himself a Republican Party nomination. With typical American ballyhoo he has hired a special tourist train which dashes around the flat, scrubby Middle Western States, making large speeches and shorts for him and Mrs. Taft and three coachloads of newspaper men to bundle out while the Senator addresses clubs and makes speeches at banquets and has a picture taken.

Almost everything is up to date in Bloomington. Taxis are controlled and directed from a central station by radio—like police cars. The latest washing machines are on show in store windows. And although the New Look hasn't yet reached the ladies of Bloomington the hats they wore to the Taft banquet would have given Parisians pause. They were an absolute furore of cabbages, roses, veils, and ribbons. And the men-folk wore ties to match with views of naked women, and Old Chicago and motorbicycle races.

Everyone was telling everyone this was the biggest political banquet ever held in Bloomington, but the programme modestly claimed this was only nearly the biggest political banquet ever held in the Scottish Rite Temple.

Sixteen hundred citizens in their best clothes sat at the long tables tucking into grapefruit, ham, sweet potatoes, and ice-cream and drinking water. There were flags, decorations, microphones, and organ music played throughout except when the "Harmonising Twin City Four" and the "Four Commandos" were entertaining.

Mrs Taft made a joke about a woman from Cincinnati which make everyone laugh like anything. Everyone stood and sang "My Country 'tis of Thee" to the tune of "God Save the King", and then it was time for Taft to go on the air.

Speeches are printed and handed out on the Taft train, so being familiar with it, I slipped away. Not everyone was at the Scottish Rite Temple. The bus station was full of smoke and coloured and white people eating ice-cream and listening to swing music.

Not everyone in Bloomington is a Republican. In the small trailer drawn up in the wooded trailer camp suburbs of Bloomington Ivy Salzman hung up her apron and Donald Salzman pushed aside his text books on sociology and listened to the Taft speech on the radio.

Trailer Home

American has such genius for absorbing foreigners that you would never guess Ivy came over two years ago as a G.I. bride. She looks a pretty Middle West girl, with a Middle West accent, married to an intelligent Middle West veteran. Like thousands of young couples in America they can't find a place to live except in a trailer. Donald studies at the local university, Ivy works at the local State Farm Insurance, and at [illegible] weekly lectures with [illegible] Europe. Of interest to the news on American Citizenship. She misses her homeland, but she is transplanting happy and taking American politics seriously.

THIS IS THE AMERICAN WAY

Decatur, Illinois.

An American town would not be typical unless it considered itself exceptional.

So Decatur, Illinois, is "the Soy bean capital of the world." It has even managed to secure W-SOY as the call-sign of its radio station.

Nevertheless, Decatur is typical. This is how millions and millions of Americans live.

This, as near as you can track it down and stick a pin through it, is the "American Way of Life" which the Truman doctrine and the Marshall Plan are supposed to be defending.

The Blue Bird

You take an otherwise ordinary train called The Blue Bird (the Americans love nicknaming trains) and travel three hours south from Chicago.

You get down at a station standing at right angles with another station belonging to another railway—the two sets of tracks, true to the individualism of American railway development, go slap across each other. And there is Decatur.

It looks like scores of thousands of other American towns; a flat, criss-cross grid of a dozen or so wide, straight streets; an ugly, brick-built business section with a few budding skyscrapers jutting up; a fringe of petrol-stations and factories and warehouses.

By night, glittering with neon signs, the streets look citified and sophisticated. By day they seem somehow improvised and impermanent, and you can look along them and see, never very far away, where they fade out into brushwood and prairie.

It is the stock American background—so stock that it is a jar to find yourself up against a tremendous local pride. What, you wonder, can they see in themselves that is so special?

Well, Decatur has a pretty lake, made by damming a river. Its municipal parks are specially fine. The big Staley plant for processing maize and soy beans can boast certain production records.

The pattern is exactly America's pattern. And you realise that the local pride is based on consciousness of being an American city—a true, successful Mid-Western city—rather than on competition with other cities.

Decatur is prosperous. Of the 102 counties in the State of Illinois only five failed to double their total incomes between 1939 and 1946.

Decatur did even better—than the average. And her average family income is above the American national average (which, believe it or not, is now something like £1,250 a year).

All Well-off

War industries helped Decatur. The Staley plant tripled its output and its profits during the war years. The farmers who use Decatur as their market town grew wealthy with high wheat and meat prices. Money flowed into the city.

The average wage at the Staley plant—the biggest in town—is close on £900 a year. Mere beginners get £11 a week. And even for America that is good pay. Despite high taxes and rising prices it will still buy plenty in Decatur's sparkling, almost overfilled shops.

The town, with its surrounding countryside, is a little empire in itself an emotionally self-sufficient world with its complete American system of toil and pleasure and duty and culture. From that comes its local pride and its tendency to isolationism.

If you ask an inhabitant what he does with his spare time he will offer you a list that sound like the prospectus of a holiday resort.

He will speak of the boating the swimming, the golfing, the riding, the baseball, the basket ball, the lecture groups, the theatre circles, the music societies. He will mention the city's 68 churches more than one per 1,000 inhabitants, offering every degree of religious gradation (the Mid-West is the "Bible Belt").

He will speak of the fine local paper and of Milliken University, which has such a good record in Illinois State contests.

He will explain that literally nine families out of ten have a car, and petrol in America is unrationed and is 3d. a gallon.

He is content with his food, which to the European palate seems rather bitty and tasteless and strangely mixed. He is content with drinking iced water and coffee with all meals. If he wasn't content he could have something else.

America is rich and varied enough to provide almost any style of life which the Americans desire. And so this, presumably, is the way they want it.

Real America

Most Decaturians think Decatur is the only place to live in. And perhaps from this flows that desire not to be involved in the outside world, that jealous pride in its own burgeoning Americanism; that absorption in its own affairs which adds up to isolationism.

There is such a strong feeling that this is the *real* America, that Chicago is the real American capital, that beside it New York is cosmopolitan, Washington synthetic, the South decadent, the West Coast frivolous, New England snobbish, and so on.

The Mid-Western mind starts registering disapproval before it even gets abroad. It isn't surprising that it has a horror of getting mixed up in the affairs of remote Europe.

And from this comes an attitude to the Marshall Plan which almost abashes a European. For these people are fantastically kind and generous personally—they gladly welcome and entertain a foreigner in the flesh; they long to hear everything he has to say. And many of them seem quite happily to regard the Marshall Plan as a charity—as a sort of vast "friendship train."

For Freedom

They are *too* generous. This is a *policy*, you try to tell them, not just something to help Europe but something to benefit America and the American way of life. And you begin to suspect that perhaps they instinctively *prefer* charity to policy.

It doesn't involve them so much. They would rather throw their lump of gold away than have it chained round their ankle. It is an echo of the old blind, head-in-the-sand isolationism.

This attitude is bound up with that other cardinal ingredient of the American way of life: the conception of freedom—a high, emotional conception which easily bridges the gap often very wide between the theory and practice of freedom.

They hotly champion their economy as a free enterprise system, despite the domination of unions and big business. It is the myth which counts, not the reality. They believe themselves to be absolutely free—so they are.

Decatur still doesn't want to believe that her way of life could be threatened, and she finds it hard to visualise the urgency or reality of the threat.

But deep in her heart I think she does realise today that she is involved in all mankind.

THE WATCH ON THE RHINE

(Continued from Page 4)

All around them there is a mine of temptation—admittedly, most of it sickeningly sordid, but much of it persuasive and all of it persistent—and it is essential that a conqueror's prestige be maintained in the only manner the Germans understand. With rigidity, but also with a certain amount of vividness.

Without Show

That the ostentation should be as restrained as it is is an indication of the sensible humanity of the Allied Controllers, and it speaks well for the national character that the British in Germany should have become so little infected with the immorality which has swept the whole country.

CCG clubs and accommodation are good, but that is only proper. And in spite of what some people have said, they are also respectable places.

There is a legend that life for the British in Germany is very cheap and gaudy, and that they draw excellent salaries for little work. It is not true.

Living expenses nowadays are nearly on a par with modern English life, and as for the work, there is so much to be done that it would be quite impossible to remain idle for long without being found out. And the salaries are unexciting.

Imaginations have also gone to work on the number of CCO motor-cars and on lavish petrol supplies.

The fact is that the efficiency of the administration is crippling for lack of mobility. A large part of most officials time is taken up with fruitless chases for motor-cars in order to get their work done.

There is still clear room for more foresight in some directions, and one of the most important is the system of employment. Until officials can feel some measure of confidence in their contracts there are bound to be difficulties.

At present advancement and even retention in the Commission is far too haphazard, and there are too many cases of promotions which seem to have been drawn out of a hat.

HONG KONG
SUNDAY HERALD
HONG KONG, SUNDAY, APRIL 4, 1948.

KITCHEE SURPRISED

Held To Draw By Inniskillings

Inniskillings provided the greatest surprise in yesterday's Senior Soccer League, when they held Kit Chee, prospective Champions, to a two-all draw. Kit Chee can consider themselves lucky in obtaining a point from the game, as at one stage they were two goals in arrears.

Club beat Buffs by three clear goals at Happy Valley. In the other games, Police shared six goals with Kwong Wah, Chinese Athletic had to be content with a point out of their game with Eastern, and Sing Tao easily accounted for the Gunners.

A peculiar feature about yesterday's drawn games is the fact that the teams which drew level were all two goals behind before staging a come-back.

Innisks 2 Kitchee 2

Kit Chee dropped a valuable point in their league programme when they shared four goals with the Army at Causeway Bay in a featureless game. The spirit was marred by the sending off of an Army player for deliberate kicking. Kit Chee can congratulate themselves on a timely recovery after being two goals down at one period.

Almost from the start Kit Chee were away and Hirst in a quick run out from goal gathered the ball from the feet of Tam Kwong-sun who seemed set to score. The Chinese were not content with this effort and on two occasions Hirst made good saves. After nine minutes the Army took the lead and Mead who had cut in and positioned himself was able to head a good goal after a clever inter-passing movement on the right. At this stage of the game the soldiers were having more of the play and were not allowing Kit Chee to settle down to the close passing game as they like. A feature of this stage was the close understanding of the Army right wing trio and they made some good moves only to see their efforts blocked at the goal-mouth. After 22 minutes Innisks were awarded a penalty for pushing and from the spot kick Andrews put them two up. Just before half-time Kit Chee reduced their deficit when from a breakaway Kwok King-lok found the net.

Straight away the soldiers went right through and Chin Shui-hang was fortunate to be able to put over a high shot for what turned out to be a fruitless corner. A penalty was awarded for handling and Tam Kwong-sun put his side on level terms with the kick.

In the second half an Army player was sent off for deliberate kicking. This meant that the soldiers were left with four forwards as they elected to fill their half-back line for defence rather than keep their attack at full strength. This was noticeable when Tam Chui-fai beat two men is a dazzling run only to have his shot well saved by Hirst.

Teams:

Inniskillings: Hirst, Kilcourse, Ryll, Andrews, Johnson, Foley, Burns, Hannan, McCollogh, Kiernan, Mead.

Kit Chee: Chin Shui-hang, Tsang Chung-wai, Chui Wing-koon, Tam Chai-fai, Yau Wah-hing, Lau Hing-choi, Lee Ping-chuf, Kwok Ying-lok, Kwok Yung-kee, Tam Kwong-sun, Ng Ki-kwong.

Club 3 Buffs 0

Club beat Buffs at Happy Valley in a game devoid of spectacular play. The standard was low, both sides making mistakes, and miskickings were the order of the day.

The soldiers' forward line was notably weak. They lacked combination and understanding and gave several golden opportunities away by unwillingness to shoot. Possessing a good winger in Williams at right, they neglected him completely. However, their weak forwards were supplemented by a strong defence. Noteworthy of mention was centre-half Majendie who played an outstanding game and broke up many of the Club's attacks.

Were it not for a brilliant display between the sticks by Hansen who was fearless in his tackles and saved several point-blank shots, the soldiers might have suffered a more disastrous defeat.

For the victors, Forrow played his usual steady game and kept the soldiers well in check. He was ably supported by Mullen and Strange, especially the former whose tireless efforts were rewarded by the best goal of the afternoon—a 30-yards drive beating Hansen all the way.

Redman was in poor form and of his numerous opportunities only scored once.

From the kick-off, Club were on the aggressive and within a minute, Barker, outside left, sent in a [illegible] shot towards the corner of the net only to see Hansen push it over the bar for [illegible] Weller, inside right, mis-kicking an easy shot from close range.

Continuing the attack, Bickford had bad luck with his first timer which missed the goal by inches. Redman next came into the picture when he shot straight into the hands of Hansen.

Club were all over the soldiers now and Majendie was working like a trojan trying to stop the attacks. Redman received close attention from his team-mates and missed three successive shots when well placed. On his third attempt, Hansen brought off a brilliant full-length save.

Majendie tried to get his forwards moving and sent them off repeatedly after securing the ball, but against the stone-wall defence of Forrow, Strange and Mullen, they could make little headway. However, inside right Wright managed once to elude Forrow and missed a golden opportunity from close quarters—his ball hit the upright.

After a period of mid-field exchanges, half time came with neither side scoring, but before Redman missed an easy goal by miskicking at close range.

The resumption found Club attacking in earnest and ten minutes later, Redman, receiving a neat pass by Bickford, cleverly eluded the defenders to tap the ball out of reach of Hansen to open the score for Club.

The soldiers tried to force the equaliser and Mellowship at outside left made a brilliant attempt—cutting in from the left, he managed to beat the defenders and with only the goal-keeper to beat, at three yards, kicked the ball against the upright.

Mullen scored the Club's second and best goal of the afternoon, a terrific grounder, from thirty yards beating Hansen to the corner of the net.

Not long after this, Club sealed their victory through a penalty for handling. Forrow easily converted.

Buffs: Hansen; Gisby and Dickenson; Benson, Majendie and Chennell; Williams, Wright, Fleet, Griffiths and Mellowship.

Club: Leck; McCaig and E. Strange; Mullen, Forrow and E. Fowler; Henderson, Weller, Redman, Bickford and Barker.

Police 3 Kwong Wah 3

At Boundary Street, Police, who were at one stage leading Kwong Wah by two clear goals, were eventually forced to share six goals.

Police had the upper hand in the first half, but were unable to stand the pace and fell away badly shortly after the commencement of the second half. Tsang Wing, the Police goalie, gave a fine display and it was entirely due to his excellent keeping that Kwong Wah did not score more goals. Yusuf, a newcomer to the Police team, impressed and should prove a useful asset to the side.

Kwong Wah's display was, on the whole, mediocre. Tsang, in goal, was never safe in his handling. The Kwong Wah defence was also shaky when under pressure, while the forwards, although showing neat combination, were inclined to get rid of the ball too quickly.

The first half was evenly contested, with both sides enjoying a fair share of the ball. The Police defence gave the opposing forwards a hectic time, with the result that the latter were forced into throwing away scoring chances by premature shooting. The Police forwards were always dangerous when in possession and it was no surprise when they took the lead through Chan On-yin. Howlett put his side further ahead, but shortly before half time, Tam Yung-kan reduced the lead.

From the re-start, Police opened up strongly and gave the impression that they were going to swamp their opponents. Their onslaught was deceptive, however, and it was not long before the Chinese began to take charge of matters. The Police goal was subjected to a series of bombardments and Tsang Wing was [illegible] with [illegible] shots from all directions. Under the sustained attack the Police defence finally crumbled and the Chinese scored two quick goals through Tam Yung-kan, to bring the score to three-all. Heartened by their success, the Chinese went all out to gain the lead, but the Police defence held out and there was no further scoring.

Police: Tsang Wing, Pope, Fung Kai-ming, Collaco, Gordon, Ng Wai, Chan On-yin, Yusuf, Howlett, Lau Pak-hung and Leung Bing.

Kwong Wah: Tsang Pui-fook, Leung Pak-wai, Chan Yu-shing, Cheng Yiu-fai, Yeung Chi-cheung, Leung Shun-chi, Lau Pui, Chung Tsan-kwong, Chiu Fu, Tam Yung-kan and Lai Yiu-keung.

RESULTS AT A GLANCE

SENIOR DIVISION

Club	3	Buffs	0
Police	3	Kwong Wah	3
Athletic	2	Eastern	2
Innisks.	2	Kit Chee	2
Sing Tao	4	R.A.	1
W.D. Chinese	0	K.M.B.	0

SECOND DIVISION

Sing Tao	4	Club	0
South China	2	K.M.B.	2

Athletic 2 Eastern 2

In an evenly contested game at Boundary Street, Chinese Athletic and Eastern shared four goals.

At one stage Athletic were leading by two clear goals, but a lapse on the part of their defence enabled Eastern to even the scores.

Tam Kwan-kon, the Eastern goalie, played a first class game. His keen sense of anticipation and safe handling robbed Athletic of more than one goal. In the forward line, Lee Wai-lam was a handful and he rounded off a good afternoon's work by scoring both goals for his side.

The most prominent player on the Athletic side was Lee Tai-fai, who was also responsible for the two goals scored by Athletic.

From the kick-off, Athletic took up the attack and Tam was early called upon to defend his charge. Athletic had hard luck when a rasping shot by Lee Tai-fai struck the upright and rebounded out of play. In the next minute, Ho Yau-ki also struck the upright with a fast drive. The ball was rapidly transferred to the other end, where Lee Wai-lam sent in a fine cross shot, which was deflected for a fruitless corner. A penalty was awarded against Athletic, but Lee Wai-lam, who took the spot kick, shot straight into Lau's hands. Shortly afterwards, the Athletic forwards broke through the opposing defence and Lee Tai-fai headed the ball past Tam, to open the scoring. There was no further scoring before half time.

Five minutes after the resumption, Athletic increased their lead when Lee Tai-fai broke through and sent in a powerful cross shot which had Tam beaten all the way. Athletic continued to attack, but were unable to add to their score. From a breakaway, Lee Wai-lam eluded the Athletic backs and then lobbed the ball over the head of Lau into the net. Play continued at a fast pace and from a similar movement, Lee Wai-lam scored the equalizer. With the scores even, both sides strove hard to obtain the winning goal. Athletic were given the more scoring chances, but Tam was playing at the top of his form and his brilliant handling prevented Athletic from scoring.

Teams:—

Chinese Athletic: Lau Wing-cheung, Lee Kwok-wai, Ho Shing, Lee Pingnam, Hung Hing-yuk, Chan Kam-pui, Lee Tai-fai, Man Chung-wing, Lee Chun-fat, Ho Yau-ki and Leung Ping-kwan.

Eastern: Tam Kwan-kon, Lee Po-kun, Tang Tay-chuen, Leung Kwong-wah, Lo Hon-sun, Lo Wai-kuen, Chan Shui-hop, Lee Wai-lam, Chin Chi-fan, Lau Fook-chuen and Leung Wing-kwong.

Sing Tao 4 R.A. 1

Sing Tao were worthy winners. The Army got a consolation goal with seconds to go. Sing Tao tried inside left Lau Sui-wing at outside left but it could not be said that the experiment succeeded.

Sing Tao took the lead after only three minutes play and from that moment the issue was never in doubt. Lai Shui-wing centred the ball and Fung King-cheung headed well out of Wyllie's reach. During the next few minutes, Wyllie, the Army custodian, made three well judged runs out of his goal to clear his lines. At the other end Bates got his side going with a good movement on his left but the ensuing centre was well cleared. Brown had a good run on the left and squared the ball only to see it kicked away in the nick of time. Sing Tao also got in a good movement but it petered out when Ho Ying-fun was ruled offside. Craighead in passing back to his keeper put the ball out of play for a corner and it was from the ensuing kick that Sing Tao went further ahead when Chang Kam-hoi got his foot to the ball and scored with a rising shot.

Play went to the other end and Goldrick was sent well away with nobody to worry him. He drove in a high shot from long range that Yu was lucky to be able to [illegible] put over for a corner. Fung King-cheung was next in the picture with a great drive that Wyllie saved in masterly fashion. The Army nearly scored when the ball was put back to Yu Yui-tak who had to dive and take the ball off Marsden's foot to clear. Marsden again came near to scoring when he shot just over when he was very well placed. Half-time came with the score at two goals to nil.

Chang Kam-hoi got his side's third goal almost immediately after the restart when he headed into the net after a shot had been blocked at the first attempt. Brown, for the Army, got in a fine solo effort which gave him a chance at goal but his shot was once again put over the top for a corner. Bates, who was trying hard to get his forwards going, participated in some good work but his shot was well wide of the mark. Brown was again in the picture with a great cross-centre and Goldrick had the ball taken off his feet.

Nearly on time Ho Ying-fun outpaced Craighead and raced on to beat Wyllie with a low drive to the far corner of the net. There was still time for another goal and Goldrick drove home a fine shot from close in to give the Gunners a consolation effort.

Teams:—

Sing Tao: Yu Yui-tak, Hau Yung-sang, Hoi Kam-chung, Lau Chung-sang, Hau King-sing, [illegible] Fung King-cheung, Chang Kam-hoi, Ho Ying-fun, Lai Shui-wing.

25th R.A.: Wyllie, [illegible] Craighead, [illegible] Brown, [illegible] Bates, Marsden, Goldrick. [illegible]

Home Football Results

London, Apr. 3.

Today's Football:—

FIRST DIVISION

Arsenal	2	Blackburn	0
Bolton	1	Villa	0
Burnley	0	Everton	1
Charlton	0	M'chester C.	1
Liverpool	0	Sunderland	0
Manchester U.	1	Derby	0
Mid'sbrough	4	Grimsby	1
Portsmouth	2	Wolves.	0
Preston	0	Hud'field	2
Sheffield U.	2	Blackpool	1
Stoke	2	Chelsea	0

SECOND DIVISION

Barnsley	2	S'hampton	1
Birmingham	2	Notts F.	1
Brentford	0	Chesterfield	3
Coventry	1	Cardiff	0
Fulham	0	Wednesday	2
Leeds	1	Spurs	3
Leicester	3	Millwall	0
Luton	0	West Ham	0
Newcastle	2	Bradford	0
Plymouth	0	Bury	0
West Brom.	1	Doncaster	3

THIRD DIVISION — SOUTH

Bournemouth	0	Palace	0
Bristol C.	2	Swindon	2
Exeter	1	Brighton	0
Ipswich	2	Torquay	1
Orient	0	Watford	2
Newport	1	Norwich	1
Notts Co.	3	N'hampton	2
Reading	2	Port Vale	0
Southend	1	Bristol R.	0
Swansea	2	Aldershot	1
Walsall	0	Q.'s Park	1

THIRD DIVISION—NORTH

Accrington	1	Mansfield	0
Barrow	0	Darlington	0
Bradford C.	4	Tranmere	0
Halifax	0	Hartlepools	0
Hull	1	York	1
Lincoln	4	Chester	2
New Brighton	1	Carlisle	3
Rochdale	1	Rotherham	0
Southport	2	Crewe	0
Stockport	3	Oldham	0

SCOTTISH "A" DIVISION

Aberdeen	1	Rangers	1
Airdrie	6	Q. O'South	1
Celtic	2	Hibernian	4
Falkirk	2	Motherwell	2
Hearts	1	Clyde	1
Partick	0	Dundee	2
Queen's Park	0	Morton	3
St. Mirren	1	Third Lanark	0

SCOTTISH "B" DIVISION

Alloa	1	Albion	3
Arbroath	2	Dumbarton	3
Cowdenbeath	0	East Fife	3
Dundee U.	4	Ayr	2
Hamilton	5	Stenhousemuir	2
Kilmarnock	2	Sterling	2
Leith	1	St. Johnston	1
Raith	1	Dunfermline	3

IRISH LEAGUE

Ballymena	4	Belfast	3
Bangor	3	Distillery	2
Derry	1	Cliftonville	3
Glenovan	2	Coveraine	2
Glentoran	4	Rads	1
Linfield	3	Portodown	0

AMATEUR INTERNATIONAL

England	0	France	2

—Reuter.

Boxing Champions Lose Titles At Albert Hall

London, Apr. 3.

Five new champions emerged from the Army boxing championships concluded at the Royal Albert Hall last night. Of the five holders defending their titles only three, including the veteran company sergeant-major instructor, J. Ryan, did so successfully.

One of the new champions was 18-year-old Private T. Morrison of the East Yorkshire Regiment. He stole the show by beating last year's bantam-weight champion, Sergeant-Instructor I.D. Browning, giving him a boxing lesson and a good hiding in the bargain.

There was a great fight in the light-heavy-weight final between Corporal Scott and Guardsman Lord.

Although the former was up against one of the toughest and hardest hitting men in the services, he wore Lord down and in the third round knocked him down twice with right hooks before the referee stopped the fight.

In the welter-weight, Ryan who had knocked his opponent out in the semi-final, had to rest content with a points victory against another R.P.T.C. man, Sergeant-Instructor G. Williams.—Reuter.

INTERNATIONAL CUP FINAL

For the second time in succession Portugal meet China in the final of the International Charity Cup Football competition and good sport should be witnessed at Causeway Bay at 4.30 this afternoon.

Portugal had to beat a strong English side to reach the final while China had to eliminate Scotland and Ireland.

Portugal has chosen the strongest line-up possible which will include all the Macao players registered with St. Joseph's with exception of A. Airosa, the pivot. This position would have been filled by G. Gosano but he will not be available owing to illness and R. Rocha will come into the team. He will be seen at right back with B. Gosano taking up the centre-half berth.

China has chosen a team of youngsters and have left all their well-tried players like Hau Yung-sang, Fung King-cheung, Lau Chung-sang and others out.

At the conclusion of the game the Trophy and the mementos will be presented to the winning team by Mrs. Erskine, wife of the G.O.C.

The following have been selected to represent Portugal and China in the final of the International Charity Cup Competition to be played at Navy ground, today at 4.30 p.m.:—

China: — Tam Kwan Kon (Eastern), Yin Yau Sheung (S. China), Tam Chan Fai (K. Chee), Tsang Shek Hong (Eastern), Hung Hing Yuk (C.A.A.), Fung Kwan Sing (Bus), Ho Ying Fun (S. Tao), Kwok Ying Kee (K. Chee), Tang Yee Kit (Bus), Chow Man Chi (Bus) capt., Leo Tai Fai (C.A.A.)

Reserves: Chiu Shiu Hang (K. Chee) Yau Wah Hing (K. Chee), Leung Sheung Cheo (K. Wah), Chiu Fu (K. Wah) and Lau Fook Chuen (Eastern).

Manager: Mr. Choy Wai Hung.

Portugal:—Mendes, R. Rocha, Ramon Ma, A. Xavier, B. T. Gosano, Collaco, M. Xavier, G. Pereira, Carvalho, J. Gomes, and Pacheco.

Reserves:—C. Santos, Toledo, and A. Santos.

Manager: Mr. L. F. de Souza.

Members of Portugal's team are requested to report to the Manager at the dressing room not later than 3.30 p.m. Jersey, Shorts and stocking will be supplied. [illegible]

SPARKLING CRICKET

Gosano Brothers' Big Stand

Only two cricket matches were played yesterday, H.K.C.C., who declared against Royal Navy at Chater Road, winning by 15 runs, and Recreio Bachelors beating the Married Men at King's Park.

The latter match produced some sparkling cricket, the Gosano Brothers, J. M. and L. G., knocking up 162 for the first wicket. It was a third Gosano brother, E. L., who broke up the partnership.

H.K.C.C.—Navy

In a friendly at Chater Road H.K.C.C. beat the Royal Navy by 15 runs.

CLUB

M. Harriman, c. Fluck, b. Gething	10
M. Little st., Brown, b. Evans	70
P. Mahon lbw. Gething	5
H. Bardell, b. Evans	27
R. Evans Thomas, Run Out	5
A. Steptoe, b. Mathieson	4
W. Franklin, c. Steadman, b. Mirehouse	8
D. S. Odell, Retired	7
E. Gambrill, b. Mirehouse	3
L. D. Kilbee, Not Out	0
Extras	13
Total, (for 8 wts.)	152

A. Graham and A. D. Panton did not bat.

BOWLING

	O	M	R	M
Mathieson	12	1	54	1
White	8	0	38	0
Gething	6	0	25	2
Evans	5	1	20	2
Mirehouse	1	0	4	2

NAVY

White, b. Panton	3
Steadman, c. Bardell, b. Panton	5
Stacey, Run Out	5
Norris, c. Little, b. Mahon	13
Mirehouse, Run Out	10
Simons, b. Franklin	10
Browne, b. Panton	40
Rovs. Moore, st. Little, b. Panton	7
Fluck. Not Out	18
Mathieson, b. Graham	0
Extras	20
Total	137

BOWLING

	O	M	R	M
Panton	7	0	28	4
Steptoe	5	2	9	0
Mahon	5	2	5	1
Gambrill	3	0	5	0
Bardell	3	0	14	0
Odell	3	1	9	0
Franklin	4	0	13	1
Evans. Thomas	3	0	20	0
Harriman	2	0	14	0
Graham	1	1	0	1

Recreio Match

In a friendly game at King's Park, the Club de Recreio "Bachelors" trounced the "Married Men" by 9 wickets.

Batting first, the benedicts were dismissed for 172 with P. M. N. da Silva the highest scorer with 44.

Opening for the Bachelors, L. C. Gosano and J. M. Gosano chalked up 162 before the former was caught by Victor off E. L. Gosano.

Partnered by A. M. Bayot, J. M. Gonsano knocked up another 24, to total 103, before stumps were drawn.

C. Guterres was the best bowler for the Bachelors, taking three wickets for 36 runs.

Scores:

MARRIED MEN

A. M. Rodrigues, c. E. A. R. Alves, b. C. Guterres	30
P. M. N. da Silva, run out	44
H. A. Barros, b. C. Guterres	5
E. L. Gosano, c. E. J. Noronha, b. E. A. R. Alves	0
N. A. Beltrao, st. J. M. Gosano	11
A. P. Pereira, c. & b. L. G. Gonsano	19
A. P. Ricci-Pereira, c. D. M. Rodrigues, b. C. Guterres	4
J. E. Gonsalves, not out	15
H. A. Noronha, retired	12
J. A. Victor, st. J. M. Gosano	6
Extras	2
Total	172

BACHELORS

J. M. Gosano, not out	103
L. G. Gonsano, c. J. A. Victor, b. E. L. Gosano	83
A. M. Bayot, not out	3
Extras	6
Total (for 1 wkt.)	195

ONE ON JAW FOR CHAMP

Chicago, Apr. 2.

Joe Louis, dusky "Brown Bomber" who has held the world heavyweight boxing championship longer than any other man, was clipped on the chin today with a $500,0000 suit for alienation of the affections of a negro minister's wife.

The suit was filed by the Rev. Mathew Faulkner, of Atlanta, Georgia, a recently discharged Army chaplain.

It was alleged that Louis "wilfully destroyed and alienated from the plaintiff the affections of his wife, Mattie Carie Faulkner."—United Press.

CATHOLIC CLUB LECTURES

The first of a series of fortnightly lectures, sponsored by the St. Thomas More Association, will be given on Thursday in the Catholic Club, King's Building, Connaught Road, Central, at 5.30 p.m.

This week's speaker will be Rev. Fr. T. Ryan, S.J., who will talk on "The Catholic Note in English Literature." The second of the series will be a lecture on "The English Martyrs" by Rev. Fr. J. McCarthy, S.J., on April 22.

K.C.C. DANCE

The Kowloon Cricket Club will hold its next dance for members and their friends on Saturday, April 10, commencing at 9 p.m. when Ken Cochrane's Band will again be in attendance. [illegible]

BLACK-LIST IN SHANGHAI

Shanghai, Apr. 3.

The police and the Garrison Command have jointly black-listed more than 400 firms suspected of illegally dealing in gold bars and foreign currencies, it was learned this morning. The executive officials of three of these firms were summoned by the police yesterday for questioning.

The black-listed firms include banks and general trading companies. All of them are alleged to have been using illegal radio stations to conduct illegal transactions with out-port firms, chiefly in Hong Kong, by means of a secret code.—Reuter.

BIG COAL FIRE AT MACKIE'S

Spontaneous combustion is believed to have been the cause of a fire which started at two coal dumps at Mackie's Wharf, North Point, at 5.20 p.m. on Friday and which consumed the greater part of some 1,500 tons of coal.

The Fire Brigade fought the fire throughout the night and coolies worked feverishly to retrieve whatever coal they could from the dump by removing it elsewhere.

The fire was brought under control by daybreak, but firemen were still on the scene throughout yesterday to wait for the fire to burn out.

A quantity of sulphur on the ground floor of Godown No. 40 of the China Provident Godown at Kennedy Town caught fire shortly before 5 p.m. yesterday but was quickly put out by two appliances from Central Fire Station.

KITCHEE CHANCES OF SOCCER TITLE

The Hong Kong Football League is expected to complete its fixtures in a fortnight but interest in the First Division is still maintained in the race for championship honours which at the moment lie between Sing Tao, last year's champions, and Kit Chee, who made their first appearance in the Senior Division this year.

After their meritorious victory over Sing Tao a short time ago, Kitchee seemed well set for honours but received a rude shock yesterday when they were held to a two-all draw by Inniskillings on the Navy ground.

Several other Chinese teams who up to yesterday were in a challenging position for the runners-up position also received setbacks yesterday. As the position at the moment stands Kitchee can only win the title if they win both their remaining games against Police and Kwong Wah. A loss of another point will bring them on level terms with Sing Tao should the latter win all their remaining four games, the most difficult of which are against Police and Chinese Athletic.

In the Second Division Eastern are easily ahead of Navy in the "A" section and did not lose a game through the season though they drew three times. In the "B" Section Sing Tao lead the section two points ahead of Chinese Athletic.

The play-off between these two teams will take place during the week and on current form Eastern should have no difficulty in winning the championship.

FIRST DIVISION

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts.
Kit Chee	26	20	2	4	93	43	42
S. China	26	17	3	6	70	47	37
Chinese A.A.	27	16	5	6	67	40	37
Sing Tao	24	18	1	5	80	23	37
K.M. Bus	25	16	4	5	71	44	36
Eastern	26	14	4	8	59	38	32
Innisks	26	9	5	12	67	79	23
Kwong Wah	27	8	7	12	41	57	23
St. Joseph's	26	10	2	14	50	63	22
Club	25	9	3	13	51	59	21
Buffs	25	8	0	17	67	97	16
25th R.A.	27	4	8	15	40	76	16
R.A.F.	24	6	3	15	58	72	15
Police	24	5	5	14	23	50	15
Royal Navy	26	4	4	18	[illegible]	70	12

SECOND DIVISION "B"

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts.
Sing Tao	20	16	4	0	78	17	36
Chinese A.	20	16	2	2	77	20	34
Club	20	11	1	8	62	41	23
Signals	20	9	5	6	67	40	23
S. China	20	10	2	8	65	29	22
25th R.A.	20	10	1	9	41	42	21
R.E.M.E.	20	8	2	10	33	60	18
R.A.M.C.	19	4	5	10	[illegible]	57	13
R.A.S.C.	20	5	1	14	[illegible]	71	11
Electric	19	3	3	13	19	101	[illegible]
C. Cadre	20	4	3	13	28	[illegible]	11

League Table Up To April 2, 1948.

SECOND DIVISION "A"

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts.
Eastern	22	19	3	0	87	21	41
Royal Navy	22	19	0	3	103	16	38
S. China	22	12	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kit Chee	21	11	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
K.M. Bus	22	10	4	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Joseph's	22	10	2	10	[illegible]	47	[illegible]
W.D. Chinese	21	7	7	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Police	[illegible]	[illegible]	4	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
H.Q.L.P.	[illegible]	7	4	11	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tolbay	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
R.A.O.C.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dockyard	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

GASOLENE BURNS IN GARAGE

Two men were admitted to Queen Mary Hospital late yesterday afternoon suffering from severe burns as the result of the ignition of a drum of gasolene in a garage.

Man Kai-wing, 19, flower pedler, and Cheng Fo-sang, 18, blacksmith's apprentice, walked into the Shanghai Garage at Fuk Hing Lane, Causeway Bay, about 5.50 p.m.

They were believed to have lighted a cigarette when suddenly a drum of gasolene burst into flame, and their clothes caught fire.

Prompt action by folks of the garage put out the fire but not before the two men were badly scorched.

RECREIO TENNIS MEETING

The Lawn Bowls and Tennis Section of the Club de Recreio will hold a meeting at King's Park at 5.30 p.m. on Wednesday, April 7. [illegible]

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